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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXVIII, No. 1

Section 1

January 3, 1938

SILVER PRICES

President Roosevelt Friday night lowered the price the Treasury will pay for newly mined domestic silver from 77.57 cents to 64.64 cents an ounce. The renewal of the proclamation fixing the price for newly mined domestic silver which expired at midnight Friday took the silver interests by surprise but was construed by observers as being consistent with the administration's policy of stabilization in monetary affairs. Another important silver announcement was made Friday when Secretary Morgenthau and Secretary of Finance Eduardo Saurez of Mexico issued a joint statement saying they had "reached a mutually satisfactory understanding on common problems before the two treasuries." (New York Times.)

UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS REPORT

Unemployment in the United States in mid-November of 7,800,000 to 10,800,000 persons was indicated in the first independent National Unemployment Census ever undertaken by the government, on which a partial report was delivered to President Roosevelt Friday. Between November 16 and 20, 7,822,912 persons voluntarily registered themselves as unemployed. Later a personal check of 1,950,000 persons was made in a house-to-house canvass. When this indicated a 72 percent response to the original distribution of blanks, the unemployment census agency estimated that the total unemployed at that date might reach a maximum of 10,870,000. (Press.)

HIGHWAY ALLOCATIONS

Secretary Wallace allocated \$195,000,000 to the States and Territories Friday for highway and grade-crossing projects to be constructed during the 1939 fiscal year. The allocation was made under a congressional authorization which President Roosevelt asked the recent special session to cancel. No action was taken by Congress. However, the Secretary requested governors of the States not to submit projects to the bureau of public roads for approval under these allotments until Congress has had additional time to consider the President's request. (Associated Press.)

U.S.-MEXICO RELATIONS

"Mexico is seeking a new basis for her future relations with the United States," reports Frank L. Kluckhohn in a Mexico City cable to New York Times. "...In his annual address to the Mexican people Senor Cardenas gave full credit to Washington for supporting the Mexican peso and the Mexican social program through United States silver purchases. He also gave warning that failure to continue support of the peso would hurt United States trade, pointing out that Mexican Government machinery purchases in the United States last year totaled \$45,000,000...."

M. H. APR 4 1939

Trichinosis Occurrence An article on trichinosis in Britain, in the British Medical Journal (London, December 11) by Vernon D. Van Someren, says: "Recent work in America (summarized by Hall (formerly of the Department) and Collins, 1937 (Public Health Report, Washington, 52) has shown that the population of the United States has a high incidence of unsuspected trichinosis, about 12 to 13 percent of over a thousand cadavers examined post mortem being infected with encysted trichinella larvae. In not one case had trichinosis been diagnosed during life, despite the fact that several of the cases showed an infection of up to 1,000 larvae per gram of muscle. The actiology of trichinosis in the United States has been discussed by Hall (1937a), who has stated that this high incidence of human trichinosis is almost certainly due to the practice of insanitary methods of pig rearing, such as garbage and swill feeding, trichinous pork scraps from trimming plants and table refuse being refed to pigs, thus maintaining a high percentage of infection among the animals. Only a small proportion of such pig meat is ever examined by federal inspectors...In spite of rigid meat inspection trichinosis still persists in Germany and Denmark, but the scarcity of records in Great Britain suggests that the disease is uncommon in this country..."

Farm Mortgage Situation A period of rapid reduction in farm mortgage indebtedness in 1930-1937 also was a period of continuous increase in the amount of real estate held by lending agencies--farms acquired through foreclosure or assignment of title to the mortgage holder, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. At the beginning of 1935, some 24 1/2 million acres of acquired land were being held by the lending agencies. On January 1, 1937, these agencies were holding over 28 million acres of farm land acquired in such manner, 2.67 percent of all the acres in farms reported by the last census. In the West North Central States, such acquired acreage represented 5.79 percent of the total acres in farms.

Exports Increase Exports of merchandise from the United States exceeded imports by \$91,456,000 in November last and for the first eleven months of the current year exports were \$151,670,000 above the import values, the Department of Commerce reported in its monthly survey of foreign trade. In the eleven-month period of 1936 merchandise exports exceeded imports by \$48,747,000. (Press.)

Sugar Beet Sweepstakes For his feat of producing nearly twice as many tons of sugar beets to the acre as were produced on the average throughout the state of Idaho, Stephen Mackay, a member of the Future Farmers of America of the Granite High School was awarded the county \$25 sweepstakes prize offered by the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company. Success of young Mackay was attributed to his extensive use of fertilizer in growing his beets. (Salt Lake Tribune, Dec. 23.)

Industrial Finding new and wider industrial uses for farm prod-
 Uses for ucts, byproducts and surpluses is one of the objects of
 Farm Products research in the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, says Dr. H. C. Knight,
 chief of the bureau, in his annual report. Last year 420,-
 000,000 pounds of sweetpotato starch were produced commercially at
 Laurel, Mississippi, by a method developed by the Bureau of Chemistry
 and Soils. The new method is simple, cheap and efficient. The study of
 storage problems, in cooperation with the Chemical Foundation resulted
 in the discovery of a method by which sweetpotatoes can be hydrated
 quickly at low cost. The dried product can be stored indefinitely with-
 out loss of starch. Recent bureau developments enable farmers to make
 better sorgo and sugarcane sirups. Details of a new method, known as
 the malt process, have been incorporated in a new Farmers Bulletin 1791
 entitled "Farm Production of Sorgo Sirup". A study of hemlock bark as
 a source of tannin, published during the year in Technical Bulletin 566,
 showed that this bark yields a high grade extract, which is satisfactory
 for tanning leather. Another bureau achievement during the past year is
 a method for determining amino acids in food without first isolating the
 proteins. Studies by the new method showed that different varieties of
 wheat differ significantly in amino acid content. The bureau is study-
 ing the allergens in agricultural products as part of the Department's
 program of basic research in agriculture, provided for in the Bankhead-
 Jones Act of 1935. About 70 patients (in Providence Hospital, Washing-
 ton, D.C.) are being used constantly to determine the activity of aller-
 gens from milk, buckwheat, ragweed, cotton linters and cottonseed, and
 300 patients have been registered and classified for tests with materi-
 als of special significance. In a study of 260 fertilizer mixtures and
 materials, the bureau found that mixtures which consist of inorganic
 materials granulate more readily and with a lower moisture content than
 mixtures relatively high in organic materials. During the year 27,350
 square miles of rural lands were mapped in 33 states and Hawaii. More
 than one-half the arable lands of the nation have now been covered by
 the Soil Survey. Soil scientists of the bureau have developed a system
 by which each soil may be given a rating based on its productivity and
 suitability for various crops.

Rice Sown The "streamline" method of sowing rice, utilizing
 From Planes airplanes and ground crews, rapidly is gaining favor with farmers in the
 huge rice growing area of central California, says a
 Willow report by the United Press. Originated by the manager of the
 airport, the airplane rice planting idea had developed a profitable
 sideline for free lance pilots. Fliers get 60 to 75 cents an acre for
 planting rice; with 130,000 acres under cultivation there is a poten-
 tial income of close to \$100,000. A flier plants eight 100-pound sacks
 of rice in a trifle less than six minutes and it takes him about the
 same time to get another load. Three to six acres are planted each
 trip and from 30 to 60 an hour depending on weather conditions and the
 distance to be traveled from the operating base.

Science in Gove Hambridge of the U.S. Department of Agriculture
Sociology. told the American Association for the Advancement of Science
last week that while science had succeeded in increasing
production to the point where there was no longer need for much of the
poverty and suffering that still plague the world, "the very abundance
created by science threatens periodically to ruin us because our social
and economic situations are not equal to distributing it where it is
needed." "Necessitous individuals," he said, "live lives of misery;
necessitous nations sometimes seem to be on the way to smashing civiliza-
tion. This cannot be a matter of indifference to scientists, nor can
they absolve themselves from their share of responsibility. They, too,
are part of the social organism and the fact that a man is a scientist
is no guarantee that he may not be narrow, prejudiced, ignorant and stub-
born in fields outside his own specialty. But here also the scientific
approach, the scientific method, is the key to the solution of many of
our greatest problems. We shall not be able to achieve what science
knows to be possible, and in fact we are in danger of losing all that we
have, unless we can apply this method to social problems in the same
disinterested way we apply it to problems in the natural sciences, put-
ting aside prejudices and passion and seeking truth wherever it may lead. (New
York Times.)

Rural Hospitals The acute shortage of doctors, hospitals and gen-
Bulletin eral medical facilities in many rural areas is reported in
a study by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Noting
that well equipped rural hospitals will encourage doctors to enter coun-
try practice, the bureau reports, in a number of states where most of
the people live in the country, there is only one doctor for every 1,000
to 1,500 persons. In other states which have a large percentage of ur-
ban population, there is one doctor to as few as 500 to 700 persons.
In 1934 only about 1,700 of the 2,073 counties in the United States had
any general hospital. The South with more than a million persons living
in eight states had less than one hospital bed for every 2,000 persons.

Anthrax "Anthrax spread to many new farms in 1937 during
in 1937 the most serious outbreak that has developed in many
years in the northwestern states," says Harry J. Boyts,
Livestock Commissioner, Sioux City, in Country Gentlemen (January).
"...The use of anthrax virus should be under the control of state vet-
erinary officials, as its general use may be of great danger to the
cattle industry. Proper immunization against anthrax on farms where
the disease has occurred is definitely a problem for trained veterinar-
ians...The U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry states: 'When the course of
the disease is not too rapid, anti-anthrax serum has a special cura-
tive effect. So far as is known, no other treatment is effective.
Control measures on anthrax-infected premises consist in prompt dis-
posal of carcasses by cremation or deep burial, preventive vaccination
and, wherever practicable, the fencing of badly infected lands and
water holes. Roving dogs, carrion-eating birds and flies should be
controlled as far as possible.'"

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 2

Section 1

January 4, 1938

AGRICULTURE, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace declared last night
LABOR AND that "it doesn't do either labor or agriculture any good
CAPITAL to scare capital; instead they must all find ways to work
together." The address, strikingly different in tone from
the fiery speeches with which Secretary of the Interior Ickes and Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson recently assailed big business "abuses," was delivered before the Community Forum. "Balanced abundance," Wallace said, "is to be achieved only through the co-operation of agriculture, labor and capital...." (Associated Press.)

UTILITY AND The power and utility program of the New Deal received
POWER RULINGS a decided impetus from the Supreme Court as the justices
met yesterday for the first time in the new year. In two
unanimous decisions, rendered by Justice Sutherland, the court repudiated
attacks by the Alabama Power Company and Duke interests upon the government's policy of loans and grants to municipal electric plants competing with private enterprise. This action, said Secretary Ickes as PWA Administrator, ended a three-year fight by the power corporations and released \$109,700,000 to sixty-one projects now held up by injunctions in twenty-three States. By a 6-to-2 vote the justices sent back to the lower court the case of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company of California. (New York Times.)

MID-ATLANTIC Several hundred fruit growers of the Middle Atlantic
FRUIT MEETING area will meet in a two-day conference opening today in
Washington, D.C. Growers will attend from Maryland,
Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia and Delaware. G. E. Bryan, of
Havre de Grace, chairman in calling the conference, first of its kind
in the Middle Atlantic area, said mutual problems will be discussed and
future policies outlined, and that it is proposed to organize the Middle
Atlantic Fruit Growers Conference at this meeting. (Washington Post.)

I.C.C. Granting of rate increases is not the solution to the
REPORT nation's railroad problem, although many owners of railroad securities and "others who are not so well informed" seem to think it is, the Interstate Commerce Commission asserted yesterday in its fifty-first annual report. (New York Times.)

Argentine The leading article in the Northwestern Miller (December 29) is "Argentine Wheat Steps Forward". An editorial note says: "Two reports recently received from Argentina are of particular interest to North America readers of the Northwestern Miller at this season...The first of these is an address delivered by Prof. Emilio A. Coni, president of the National Grain and Elevator Commission, at the first exhibition of the commission held in Buenos Aires July 21 to August 4...Supplementing this more or less general discussion of Argentine wheat is a report of the industrial qualities of Argentine wheat compared with Canadian and United States wheats. It was made to the commission in September 1937, by J. H. Shollenberger, specialist in grain standardization, formerly employed in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and who later served as grain marketing specialist in Europe. Mr. Shollenberger also prepared a report on 'Wheat Requirements in Europe' (Technical Bulletin No. 535, September 1936) which was reviewed in some detail in the Northwestern Miller and which drew favorable comment from grain men and millers."

Genetics of Rice "The genetics of rice is receiving considerable attention in India," says Nature (London, December 18).

"B. S. Kadam crossed a wild Bombay rice, which sheds its grains completely, with a non-shedding Burmese variety (Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., 14, No. 3). He found the shedding character completely dominant and caused by two duplicate genes. Ramiah and Rao, in a similar cross in south India, found the F_1 intermediate, and evidence of more than one gene...Messrs. Kadam, Patil and Patanker (Indian J. Agric. Sci., 7, No. 1) found from various crosses of rice varieties no hybrid vigor in respect of height, tillering, panicle-length or weight of the plant, but an increased yield in some crosses."

Road Base Failures "Recent road base failures throw new light on moisture action in soils," says the Engineering News-Record (December 30). "Some subgrades that when exposed to the air remain firm and undistorted are found to soften and swell or heave when sealed from the air by a waterproof bituminous covering. Capillary groundwater action is reasonably assumed to be the disturbing cause. But road engineers so far have not been able to foretell where and when the effect is likely to appear. All of which sets a task for the research workers in the new science of soils. By pointing to this unexplored field of study and the immediate call for pioneer exploration, the discussion at the bituminous road conference recently served a good purpose. With the active interest there manifested and with the aid of present soil study, useful conclusions should soon emerge."

Stock Rustlers Federal range riders who police the western grazing lands are worried by streamlined "cattle rustlers", who cart off their prey in automobiles and trucks, says an Associated Press report from Washington.

Plant and Its Water Supply The Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society (British) contains in its November issue the second of Masters Lectures, 1937--The Plant and Its Water Supply, by Prof. E. J. Salisbury. He says in one paragraph: "The action of one plant on another has also a profound influence on root development.... Just recently some interesting quantitative data have been published by T. K. Pavlychenko, which furnish striking corroboration of this conclusion. Determinations of the total length of all the roots comprising the root systems of isolated specimens of wild oats, of Marquis wheat and of Prolific spring rye yielded surprisingly large figures. The entire lengths of all the roots added together were: for one plant of wild oats 54.3 miles, for wheat 44.2 miles and for rye 50.7. But when these same grasses were grown in the normal way, in drills six inches apart, so that the plants were in competition with one another, the total length of their root systems were reduced to between one-half and two-thirds of a mile. When weeds were also present still further reduction was observed (cf. Ecology, 18, 62, 1937)."

B.P.I. Chief Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace on December 31 announced the appointment of Eugene C. Auchter to be Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, succeeding Frederick D. Richcy, who resigned to engage in professional corn breeding.

Principle of Immunology Discovery of a new principle of immunology which opens the way for the preparation of effective vaccines against all the virus diseases from infantile paralysis down to the common cold was revealed by Dr. Wendell M. Stanley of the Princeton station of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research at the closing sessions of the American Association for the Advance of Science. The \$1,000 prize awarded annually for an outstanding paper presented at the session was voted to Dr. Philip R. Whitts, another member of the Princeton station, who reported his discovery that the force of pressure in the roots of plants, hitherto considered as very small, was actually so great that it could force sap to a height of 350 feet. Reporting on further progress in the study of the viruses, Dr. Stanley predicted that the virus proteins, termed the simplest elemental clay of life, would be synthesized in the laboratory and added that this would mean the first successful effort up the artificial creation of protoplasm. The new principle of immunology, Dr. Stanley stated, was established through studies by other workers at the Rockefeller Institute on the effect of ultra violet rays on the rabies virus. By subjecting the rabies virus to ultra violet rays of a definite frequency for one hour it was found that the virus lost its power to produce rabies, while at the same time it retained its power to provide immunity against the disease. On the other hand, it was found that when the rabies virus was exposed for two hours to the ultra violet rays it lost both its power to produce the disease as well as its immunizing properties. (W. L. Laurence in New York Times, January 1.)

International Trade Pacts The Atlanta Constitution (December 29) in an editorial, says: "...Observers with understanding of the large part that international trade plays in determining the relationships between different nations believe that Secretary Hull, through these trade treaties, has done more to advance the cause of world peace than any other man of his day. Practically all national rivalries and national friction arise from the need of each nation for sources of raw materials and for markets for its products. Artificial barriers to the free flow of world trade, such as prohibitively high tariffs, embargoes, etc., ~~are~~as potential irritants between nations. Countries dependent upon others for the necessities of life, nations with large surplus populations which are barred from their natural markets, turn to arms to take what they cannot secure by peaceful means....Chief among the trade agreements now under way through Secretary Hull's department is that between the United States and Great Britain....A lowering of tariff barriers on many articles produced by each nation and needed by the other, will draw the two even closer together in friendship and will add to the prosperity of all business of them both....Every trade agreement negotiated by Secretary Hill encourages freer flow of trade through the channels of international commerce. And, as world trade thus increases prosperity among all people becomes more uniform, rivalries grow fainter and the cause of world peace is advanced." (Photostat 1155.)

Community Forests "Advantages of community forests like those commonly maintained in Europe are pointed out in a recent report of the U.S. Forest Service," says the Dallas Morning News (December 25). "Already 1,097 town and counties in 27 states have such forests, with an aggregate area of 2,889,605 acres. These communities are making good use of tax delinquent, submarginal lands to develop valuable forest properties that pay for themselves and serve as work reservoirs. European experience has provided abundant guidance in the management and usefulness of local forests. As stated by F. A. Silcos, Chief Forester, a town in Europe without a forest is exceptional, and many continental cities have for generations depended on community forests for income and employment. Such forests produce timber and fuel, protect watersheds and provide recreation areas and wildlife refuges."

TVA Review of Progress The Tennessee Valley Authority said in a "review of progress" recently it entered the New York well advanced on a unified program of flood control, navigation, power development and agricultural planning. Giant generators of hydroelectric power were in operation at three of 12 proposed dams on the Tennessee River and its tributaries, while construction progressed rapidly on four other dams. (A.P.)

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 3

Section 1

January 5, 1938

F.R.B. HEAD ON RECOVERY

"Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told Senator Byrnes's Committee on Relief and Unemployment yesterday that only government intervention could stop the sharp and continued drop in consumer purchasing power, as the indices of production between August and November showed the sharpest rate of decline on record," says Louis Stark in the New York Times. "Asserting that he was opposed to 'letting nature take its course' he suggested that the government take action to assist the lowest paid agricultural and sweated industrial workers--mainly in the ranks of the unorganized--as well as the agricultural group as a whole..."

FARM BILL AMENDMENT

Senate and House conferees on the farm bill overcame one of their greatest difficulties yesterday when they reached a general agreement that the McNary-Boileau amendment was subject to change in conference although it had been adopted in identical language by both the Senate and House. The amendment would prevent the use of land taken out of cultivation for pasturage or other dairy purposes. (New York Times.)

GREEK QUOTAS FOR AMERICA

An Athens wireless to the New York Times says that by a decree signed by the Minister of National Economy and Finance Greece has consented to import American products to a value of approximately \$50,000 in the forthcoming six months. Hitherto the Greek quota for American goods has been considerably less. The American legation notes that the goods benefiting from the decree will include automobiles and equipment, typewriters, adding machines, dyes and leather goods.

U.S. GRAIN CARGOES

A London cable to the New York Times says British merchantmen are hurrying from the River Plate in ballast to United States ports on the Gulf of Mexico where heavy cargoes of grain are awaiting shipment to Europe. The activity in chartering tonnage to load United States grain at Gulf ports dominated the market at London and 3 shillings 7 1/2 pence a quarter was paid for vessels to load this month for Antwerp and Rotterdam. Both Holland and Belgium have purchased corn in the United States. Germany bought corn in Argentina and also some United States grain and may need more. Shippers are getting 4 shillings a quarter from Gulf of Mexico ports to ports in Germany.

Section 2

President on Farming President Roosevelt, in his annual message on the State of the Union, at the opening of Congress Monday, discussed the agricultural situation, saying in part: "Our national life rests on two nearly equal^{producing} forces, agriculture and industry, each employing one-third of our citizens. The other third transports and distributes the products of the first two, or performs special services for the whole...We have been discovering that vast numbers of our farming population live in a poverty more abject than that of many of the farmers of Europe whom we are wont to call peasants, that the prices of our products of agriculture are too often dependent on speculation by non-farming groups, and that foreign nations, eager to become self-sustaining or ready to put virgin land under the plow are no longer buying our surpluses of cotton and wheat and lard and tobacco and fruit as they had before.

"Since 1933 we have knowingly faced a choice of three remedies. First, to cut our cost of farm production below that of other nations--an obvious impossibility in many crops today unless we revert to human slavery or its equivalent. Second, to make the government the guarantor of farm prices and the underwriter of excess farm production without limit--a course which would bankrupt the strongest government in the world in a decade. Third, to place the primary responsibility directly on the farmers themselves, under the principle of majority rule, so that they may decide, with full knowledge of the facts of surpluses, scarcities, world markets and domestic needs, what the planting of each crop should be in order to maintain a reasonably adequate supply which will assure a minimum adequate price under the normal processes of the law of supply and demand.

"...If a man farms his land to the waste of the soil or the trees, he destroys not only his own assets but the nation's assets. Or if by his methods he makes himself, year after year, a financial hazard of the community and the government, he becomes not only a social problem but an economic menace.

"...I gladly note that measures which seek to initiate a government program for a balanced agriculture are now in conference between the two houses of Congress. In their final consideration, I hope for a sound, consistent measure which will keep the cost of its administration within the figure of current government expenditures in aid of agriculture. The farmers of this nation know that a balanced output can be put into effect without excessive cost and with the cooperation of the great majority of them. If this balance can be created by an all-weather farm program, our farm population will soon be assured of relatively constant purchasing power. From this will flow two other practical results: the consuming public will be protected against excessive food and textile prices and the industries of the nation and their workers will find a steadier demand for wares sold to the agricultural third of our people."

Nebraska The acreage sown to winter wheat in Nebraska this
Winter Wheat fall is 7 percent larger than last year and the largest
 on record, according to a report recently issued by
the Nebraska Cooperative Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Rye
acreage is 5 percent smaller than last year. The condition of winter
wheat is higher than a year ago but still below average. (Northwestern
Miller, December 29.)

Insect Pests Special grants of Congress and of men from emergen-
and Plant cy relief rolls have advanced greatly the large-scale
Diseases campaigns designed to eradicate or control certain plant
 disease organisms or insect pests, says the annual report
of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. These campaigns,
while directed at a variety of plant pests, follow the same fundamental
methods. Trained scouts determine the area that needs to be covered.
Control crews apply suppressive measures to the insect pest or plant
disease organism they can find within the area involved. Quarantines
may be promulgated and enforced to halt the movement of any material
that might carry the pest or disease from the infested or infected
territory. None of these campaigns--nor any recommendations for indi-
vidual control of all the 20,000 insect pests that contest every step
of a plant's way from seed to ultimate consumer--would be possible with-
out endless study of insect life cycles and habits, followed by an in-
tensive search for new insecticidal materials and other control meas-
ures.

Congress, Both Houses met in joint session and heard the
Jan. 3 President deliver his annual message on the state of
 the Union (H.Doc. 458) (pp. 6-9). The Senate adjourned
until Wednesday, January 5. Annual reports from the following Govern-
mental agencies were received and referred to the proper committees
of the House: Tennessee Valley Authority (H.Doc. 461), Securities and
Exchange Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Post Office Department
(H.Doc. 464), National Munitions Control Board (H.Doc. 465), Federal
Communications Commission, Department of Justice, General Accounting
Office, Tariff Commission (H.Doc. 469), Veterans' Administration (H.Doc.
468), Electric Home and Farm Authority, Government Printing Office.
The House received a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, trans-
mitting the first of the reports dealing with existing conditions with
respect to nonuniformity of motor vehicle traffic laws in effect in the
various States and the District of Columbia (H.Doc. 462); referred Com-
mittee on Roads. The House received a letter from the Clerk of the
House, transmitting a list of reports to be made to Congress by public
officers during the 75th Congress (H.Doc. 463). The House received
from the Archivist a list of papers which the Department of Agriculture
recommends should be destroyed; referred Committee on Disposition of
Executive Papers.

Housing The Housing Administration (Washington, D.C.) has
Bulletins issued recently these five bulletins: Contract Documents
 for Small House Construction, Technical Bulletin No. 3;
Mechanical Equipment for the Home, Technical Bulletin No. 6; Principles
of Planning Small Houses, Technical Bulletin No. 4; Recent Developments
in Dwelling Construction, Technical Bulletin No. 1; Planning Neighbor-
hoods for small Houses, Technical Bulletin No. 5.

Articles Two seed articles of interest to the Department in
on Seed Seed World (December 31) are: Problems and Principles in
 Seed Control, by W. A. Davidson, Department of Agricul-
ture; and Plant Improvement Work at Cornell in 1937, by F. P. Bussell,
Cornell University.

Farm Labor The Business Digest (January) contains a reprint
Problem of "A Plan to Solve the Farm Labor Problem" from American
 Lumberman (December 18). The American Lumberman suggests
a plan "by which the government may cooperate in a constructive way and
and help to restore prosperity. It discusses the farm labor problem
under the following heads: work on the farm; difficulty in getting
farm help; best type of hired help; old farmer retires on own farm;
the question of building the tenant house; could make financing condi-
tional; suggestion; why not?; the building of the houses; provides
home for farmer's son; would take burden off farmer, taxpayer, too;
need can easily be ascertained; start wheels of business turning; put
idle funds at work safely.

Grass More than 1,000 tons of silage produced from grass
Silage and from grass clover mixtures by the use of from 40 to
 75 pounds of molasses per ton of silage were made by the
New Jersey Experiment Station the past year under the direct supervi-
sion of Prof. C. B. Bender. This process is also being adopted by a
considerable number of dairy farmers in the Northeastern states accord-
ing to reports made at the Fourth International Grassland Congress,
recently held in Wales. Dr. S. J. Watson, a British chemist, reported
that this method of conserving green feed, made possible with modern
grass cutting and silo filling equipment, retained the maximum food
value of the crop so that it was similar to concentrated feeds in com-
position and nutritive value. He has also found that the carotene is
retained by this method of processing. (Farm Implement News, December
30.)

Balancing the Mayor La Guardia of New York City contributes to
Population the Survey Graphic (January) a one-page article, "Balanc-
 ing the Population"--A city man considers the farmer.
The Mayor of New York on the human budget that government must continue
to face.

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 4

Section 1

January 6, 1938

FUND FOR SOIL CONSERVATION Senate farm bill managers called President Roosevelt's 1939 budget estimate of \$440,000,000 for soil conservation payments "inadequate" yesterday and forecast that Congress would raise it to \$500,000,000. The budget asked a direct appropriation of \$330,000,000 to carry on the soil conservation program, central feature of the new crop-control legislation now before a conference committee of the Senate and House. To that sum would be added \$110,000,000 from other funds. Both Senate and House "ever-normal" granary bills were drafted on the assumption at least \$500,000,000 in soil conservation funds would be available to be used in rewarding farmers for participating in the program. (Associated Press.)

COOPERATION WITH BUSINESS A need for "greater co-operation" between business and the Government was urged yesterday by Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, economist and former executive assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, as necessary to prevent "the danger of drifting into as acute a depression as we suffered in 1932." The Harvard Business School professor of banking and finance said: "We need positive action directed toward increasing the demand for labor and materials, something more than merely relieving the consequences of a business recession, however desirable that may be." Sprague said recovery presupposed "increased employment and greater production of goods and services." (Associated Press.)

FARM DEBT MORATORIUM Sharp opposition to extension of the Frazier-Lemke farm debt moratorium act, expiring March 3, was voiced yesterday before a House Judiciary Committee by Peyton R. Evans, general counsel of the Farm Credit Administration, who charged organized attempts to interest farmers, few of whom would benefit. Evans said only one one-thousandth of 1 percent of all farmers have been helped by the law and only two one-hundredths of 1 percent of delinquent borrowers from Federal Land banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation obtained any benefit whatever. The Farm Credit Administration official, speaking for Gov. W. I. Myers, testified the rate of farm mortgage foreclosures had declined from 38.8 per 1,000 farms in 1932 to 15.5 in 1937, and declared emergency need of the legislation no longer existed. Evans cited Treasury fees and other inducements provided in the act as evidence that "there is an incentive at least for some officials to encourage farmers to take advantage of the law, even though the proceedings may be abandoned later." (Washington Post.)

✓ Tree Planting Trees are thriving and attaining surprising growth by U.S.C. in the area of Dalhart (Texas) which only a year or two ago was called the "Capital of the Dust Bowl", says a report in the Amarillo News. Where wind-driven sand piled up in fence row drifts and against farm houses scarcely three years ago, trees are now growing--some from 10 to 12 feet high. Tree planting has been a part of the Soil Conservation Service's program designed to eliminate damage to farm lands by wind erosion. During the three years since the demonstration project was established at Dalhart, approximately 13,000 trees have been planted, according to Charles van Gorder, the project forester. Despite adverse weather conditions during this period, a recent count revealed that 80 percent of the plantings are living. Twenty-two species of trees and shrubs have been planted. The survey shows the percentage of survival of the more hardy species to be as follows: Thorny honey locust, 95 percent; thornless locust, 93 percent; willow, 93 percent; green ash, 89 percent, cottonwood, 87 percent, Chinese elm, 84 percent; desert flowering willow, 81 percent; and Russian mulberry, 80 percent.

Corn School Keeping pace with the advance that has been made in in Illinois hybrid corn production, the largest development in corn improvement, the Illinois College of Agriculture is planning an advanced corn breeding school to be held as a part of its Farm and Home Week program, January 10 to 14. This is the first time that such an advanced course in corn breeding has been offered. However, it is pointed out that the course will in no way conflict with the regular hybrid corn sessions that have been planned. In charge of the advanced course, which will appeal particularly to those who have been producing hybrids, will be C. M. Woodworth and W. J. Mumm.

Wildlife Wildlife must be produced on farm lands as well as Conservation on lands publicly owned if benefits from this resource are to be perpetuated, says Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief of the U.S. Biological Survey, in his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture. "Emphasis this year," he says, "has been on physical and biological rehabilitation. Wildlife technicians have supervised the planting of tons of duck-food plants and of millions of food-bearing trees and shrubs to make the areas further attractive to wildlife." Continuing the wildlife restoration program begun in 1933, the Biological Survey purchased more than 600,000 acres of refuge lands during the fiscal year, and over half a million acres more were held pending title conveyance. Almost a million acres were added by Executive order. Since July 1, 1933, the Survey purchased more than 1,500,000 acres of refuge lands, and in the same period over 4,000,000 acres have been reserved by Executive orders. Outstanding events of the year included the completion of a treaty with Mexico for protecting migratory birds and regulating shipments of game mammals, the successful prosecution of persons illegally handling furs, and the continuance of the drive against duck bootleggers and persons taking waterfowl by means of bait.

Chemotherapy T. Swann Harding of the Department is author of and **Prontosil** "Chemotherapy and Prontosil" in the January Scientific American. He discusses the uses and abuses of the new drug and the theory of chemotherapy, and expresses hope for other drugs in research on the same theory. An editorial note says: "After the accompanying article had been written and while it was being prepared for publication, the newspapers of the nation contained day-by-day accounts of many unfortunate deaths caused by an elixir of the sulfanilamide around which the article centers. While this in no way affects anything in the article, it calls for a clear explanation, and this will be found on page 9 (an editorial on **sulfanilamide**)."

Congress, The Senate was not in session. The time during
Jan. 4 which the House was in session was consumed by speeches.

Destroy Rodents Jackrabbits, prairie dogs, gophers and kangaroo on Grasslands rats which destroy forage intended for livestock which roam the 142,000,000 acres set aside for conservation purposes have been almost entirely eliminated from many tracts in the grassland area, Secretary Ickes has been informed by Director F. R. Carpenter of the Division of Grazing, U.S. Department of Agriculture, says a Science Service report (December 29). Extermination work on more than 5,500,000 acres of public domain in nine western states has reached the point where the depredations of the pests no longer constitute a major menace to the well being of the animals feeding off the pastures, it was stated. Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees, who have cooperated in carrying out the rodent-exterminating program, and the Division of Grazing, will need only minor cleanups during the coming year to keep those sections of the range free of the rodent pests.

Record Egyptian Cotton Crop ^{report} An Associated Press/ from Cairo says the Egyptian cotton crop this season is estimated around 11,000,000 kantars (one kantar equals 99.05 pounds) an all-time record, compared with the previous record set last year at 2,200,000 kantars. There has been a clamor to have the government carry the entire crop, but authorities, remembering a previous experience, have refused to do anything more than advance loans to cultivators on a moderate scale. A government commission has been appointed to assist marketing of the crop and there may be further attempts to "stabilize" the price of Egypt's main source of wealth.

Farm Reading The folk down on the farm have gone in for diversified reading, Ralph M. Dunbar, chief of the newly created library service division of the Office of Education, has reported. Now, he says, the farm wife is likely to want a book on interior decoration and her husband is interested in a history of grand opera. Libraries supplying their needs must expand to meet widening demands. (Press.)

Foreign Trade Foreign trade of the United States increased in the
Increases first eleven months of 1937 by nearly \$1,500,000,000
over the same period of 1936, the State Department has
announced. Much of the rise was attributed by the Department to the
Administration's reciprocal trade agreements with other countries.
"The part which the trade agreements program has played in making pos-
sible this striking expansion in our foreign commerce," the announcement
said, "is indicated by the increase that has taken place in our exports
to the countries with which trade agreements have been in force com-
pared with lesser increases in exports to the non-agreement countries.
In 1936 our exports to countries with which we had agreements increased
by 14.1 percent over 1935, while that with other countries increased by
but four percent. In the first 10 months of 1937 exports to agreement
countries increased by 43.3 percent over the corresponding period of
1936 and exports to non-agreement countries by 31.3 percent. (Balti-
more Sun, January 5.)

Artificial "Seven times the Animal Nutrition Research Institute,
Breeding of England, tried to pass a miracle and finally it suc-
ceeded," says Business Week (January 1). "Not even Moses
did better when performing his magic before Pharaoh. The institute got
a calf out of a vacuum flask. Other elements in the miracle were a cow
in England, a bull in the Netherlands, and an airplane to fly between
the two."

2,000 Farmers Dr. T. S. Buile, in charge of soil conservation work
Save Soil in the Southeast, said yesterday nearly 2,000 Virginia
farmers on more than 300,000 acres of land were cooperat-
ing with the Soil Conservation Service in perfecting and demonstrating
a long-range soil and water conservation program in the state, says a
report in the Richmond Times Dispatch (January 2). Reviewing the ac-
complishments of the service during 1937, Dr. Buile said the year saw
more progress than has been made in any previous year in the develop-
ment and demonstration of practical erosion control practices as well
as the beginning of a movement to help farmers put into practice the
program.

Flowers Field-grown roses, sweet peas, fresias, gardenias,
by Air carnations and buttercups can be cut in California, shipped
across the country by air express and arrive in nearly
perfect condition as a result of a new wrapping process devised by refrig-
eration specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, says a press report.
The flowers are placed in an ordinary shipping box, which is wrapped
with wax paper, and then with about thirty thicknesses of water-soaked
newspaper. Another was paper is wrapped about the wet paper to hold the
moisture. The package is then put into a common pasteboard box, which
is wrapped with about fifteen thicknesses of dry newspaper and one
thickness of heavy wrapping paper.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 5

Section 1

January 7, 1938

ECONOMIC POLICY COMMITTEE

American leaders with divergent interests in the nation's economic life announced last night formation of "the economic policy committee" to turn public opinion in favor of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's foreign trade policies, says a Des Moines report by the Associated Press. The committee membership of 50 represents a cross-section of American life, W. W. Waymack, Des Moines Register and Tribune editorial page director, temporary chairman, said. Waymack said it included liberals and conservatives; farm, labor, industrial, commercial and financial leaders; economists, political scientists and educators, and members of various religious faiths.

BUSINESS RECESSION

"William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors Corporation, told the Senate Unemployment and Relief Committee yesterday that although his corporation had experienced in December the most severe decline in business in its history, he felt confident that the recession would be short lived and he was preparing for an upturn in the spring," reports Louis Stark in the New York Times. "Frankly baffled by the cause of a decline of 50 percent in business by General Motors last month, Mr. Knudsen said he knew of no economic conditions justifying the drop. In view of the sharp drop in sales, he said, he had no choice but to lay off 30,000 of the corporation's 250,000 men and work the remainder only twenty-four hours a week. For this action he took sole responsibility...."

FEDERAL ROAD FUNDS

The roads fund revolt against administration suggestions assumed a militant form in the House yesterday when Chairman Cartwright of the Roads Committee introduced legislation to assure continuance of federal grants to states for two years more than are specified in current law. Mr. Cartwright clinched his opposition by introduction of the new bill to perpetuate through 1940-41 what has for years been one of the most popular forms of federal aid to states. Mr. Cartwright included in his bill a section authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make grants conditional on observance by States of requirements regarding highway safety, particularly the licensing of operators of motor vehicles, but he would leave the definition of "adequate" standards to the Agriculture Department. (New York Times.)

Disease from Raw Milk "More than one half of the 123,000,000 people in the United States are still consuming potentially dangerous raw, or unpasteurized, market milk even though the public health importance of milk pasteurization has long been established, Dr. James A. Tobey, prominent New York health expert, recently told the annual convention of the International Association of Milk Dealers," says Scientific American (January). "Only about 47 percent of the fluid milk produced in this country is pasteurized. 'In 1936 there were 42 epidemics of milk-borne diseases in the United States, involving 1,547 cases of preventable diseases, and 28 unnecessary deaths, as reported by the U.S. Public Health Service,' said Mr. Tobey. 'In every instance these unfortunate outbreaks of typhoid fever, septic sore throat, scarlet fever and other communicable diseases were caused by infected raw milk of low grades. The only gratifying fact about these epidemics is the fact that the number is less than the country's average for the past 10 years, indicating a gradual improvement in the small town and rural milk supplies in which most of these outbreaks occur!'"

Roots Grown on Petals In a copyright Science Service report of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, it says that petals and other parts of flowers have been induced to form roots, in experiments reported by Prof. Carl D. LaRue of the University of Michigan. Secret of this surprising feat was Prof. LaRue's new technique for keeping the small and delicate pieces of plant tissues alive and in good condition. He washed the petals and other parts in antiseptic solutions, strong enough to kill bacteria and molds but not strong enough to injure their tissues. Then he placed them on a sterile nutrient jelly containing sugar and essential mineral salts. On this the parts lived indefinitely, and had plenty of time to strike root, after the more familiar but rougher cuttings of greenhouse and windowbox practice. Some of the species needed to be encouraged with the growth-promoting chemical, indole-3-acetic-acid, but others started their roots without any outside stimulus. Several specimens not only sprouted roots but started stems and leaves as well and eventually grew up into complete, normal plants.

National Forest Popularity The increasing popularity of the National Forests is attributed in part to the improved transportation facilities of people of all classes and to many thousands of miles of new roads and trails and many new public campgrounds built under supervision of the Forest Service. The 21,000 miles of National Forest highways, 73,000 miles of minor roads and 136,000 miles of trails make large portions of the forest areas readily accessible. National Forest campgrounds are so located that they are near a source of safe drinking water and are equipped with parking areas, tent spots, tables, fireplaces or outdoor stoves, toilets and garbage receptacles. At some heavily used campgrounds community shelter houses, outdoor amphitheatres and play equipment for children are provided. (Hunter-Trader-Trapper, January.)

Congress, Both houses received the President's message trans-
Jan. 5 mitting the Budget of the United States Government for
the fiscal year 1939 (H.Doc. 399) (pp. 75-79). Immediately after the reading of the message in the Senate, Mr. Vandenberg and other Senators discussed the proposed constitutional amendment which provides authority for veto of individual items in appropriation bills. Mr. Vandenberg had printed in the Record correspondence between himself and President Roosevelt and an article which he recently wrote for the Saturday Evening Post (pp. 56-61). In the House, Messrs. Rich and Gifford spoke briefly in favor of strict economy in Government expenditures (pp. 79-80 and 86-87).

The Senate passed with amendment the bill (S. 3043) to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during 1938 (pp. 71-72).

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendments the bill (S. 3105) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, to extend its provisions to wool and other agricultural commodities traded in for future delivery (S.Rept. 1301).

The Senate received a report from the Secretary of Agriculture on the study and research of traffic conditions and measures for their improvement and cooperation with other agencies; referred Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Senate

The/received annual reports for 1937 from the following Government agencies: Treasury Department, Justice Department, General Accounting Office, Federal Alcohol Administration, Interstate Commerce Commission, Tariff Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, Department of Agriculture (for forest roads and trails) Government Printing Office, Electric Home and Farm Authority, the Archives, Tennessee Valley Authority, National Forest Reservation Commission (S.Doc. 125) and Library of Congress (pp. 52-54).

The Senate received lists of papers on file in several Departments (including Agriculture) from the Archivist, with recommendation for their destruction; referred Joint Committee on Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments (p. 54). The Senate received a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of Georgia, urging repeal of Federal statutes which fix special taxes and licenses against the sale of food products made of cottonseed oil and peanut oil; referred Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The House received annual reports for 1937 from the following Government agencies; Department of Agriculture (for forest roads and trails), Library of Congress, the Archives and Treasury Department (pp. 87-88).

(Congress cont.)

Items of particular interest in the appendix. address by Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson before American Political Science Association, "The Menace to Free Enterprise," inserted by Mrs. O'Day (pp. 94-96); radio address by Robert H. Jackson, "Business Confidence and Government Policy", inserted by Mrs. O'Day (pp. 97-99); address by Secretary Wallace at a dinner in Philadelphia on January 5, "New Freedoms, Responsibilities and Disciplines", inserted by Mr. Leavy (pp. 104-106); address by Robert H. Jackson before Consumers National Federation, "Consumer Protection by Government," inserted by Mrs. O'Day (pp. 106-108); ~~address by Robert H. Jackson before Farm Bureau Federation, "Farmers and the Anti-trust Laws," inserted by Mrs. O'Day (pp. 102-103).~~ (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Rotenone for Insects "A new kind of small black leaf hopping beetle (called the Canadian leaf hopper) invaded Oregon cabbage and kale fields last summer," says the Farm Journal (January). "It met its Waterloo in rotenone dust, a swell insecticide for fighting any kind of leaf hopper. Small shelters, made of wooden slats or of framework covered with cheesecloth, protected tomatoes from curly top (carried by leaf hoppers) in Oregon last summer. Under the shelters tomatoes thrived and yielded from 15 to 25 tons per acre; outside the shelters nearly every plant was diseased. Shelters were left open on one side. Leaf hoppers were not excluded, but did not work much in partial shade. In the fight on Mormon crickets last summer, western farmers made good use of weed burning torches. In one county, 500 of the burners were used by an army of pest fighters who singed the clustered insects."

Creep Feeding of Calves Creep feeding of calves pays, a 3-year state and Federal experiment at the Sni-A-Bar farms in Missouri indicates. Steer and heifer calves running with their dams on bluegrass pasture were creep fed a grain ration composed of 8 parts of shelled corn and 1 part cottonseed meal. The calves made an average gain of 400 pounds in 196 days. For 100 pounds of gain they required only 299.4 pounds of corn and 37.4 pounds of cottonseed meal in addition to the pasture and their mother's milk. When sold at 12 months of age they brought a return of \$35.53 above their feed costs. (What Is New in Farming, in Successful Farming, January.)

Fruit Packing Monopoly The Federal Trade Commission recently charged the Standard Manufacturers Association, Jacksonville, Florida, and 25 member companies manufacturing wooden containers for fruits and vegetables, with combinations and agreements in restraint of trade through the fixing of uniform prices, terms and discounts for their products and other practices. (New York Times, January 1.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 6

Section 1

January 10, 1938

U.S.-BRITISH TRADE PACT

"Formal announcement of the intention to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with the United Kingdom was made Friday by Secretary Hull, under the requirements of the Trade Agreements Act," reports Harold B. Hinton, in the New York Times. "This is the culmination of two years of effort by experts on both sides of the Atlantic. Informal conversations and sounding-out conferences have been held during that time, so that it is understood now that only the details of rates remain to be fixed...."

MEAT AND BREAD COSTS

The cost to the consumer for bread and meat is out of proportion to the cost of raw materials and the prices paid for livestock at the stockyards, Donald E. Montgomery, consumers' counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, reported Saturday. He predicted a further reduction in the price of meats, but did not venture an opinion as to bread. The spread between the retail price of white bread and typical bread ingredients reached a seven-year high at the end of 1937, he reported. (Press.)

TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corporation, yesterday declared high wages and a high standard of living could continue to exist only "to the extent that we are able to promote and capitalize technological progress." The automobile executive set forth his view on what he termed the most important problem before business today, "the worker in industry," in a statement sent to the corporation's 375,000 stockholders. (Associated Press.)

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUAL REPORT

Inclusion within the classified civil service of first, second and third class postmasters and, as soon as practicable, of all non-policy-forming positions, is renewed as the primary recommendation of the Civil Service Commission in its annual report. Public interest in the merit system has manifested itself during the past year in a degree unequaled since the early days of the movement which led to the enactment of the law in 1883, according to the commission. "There has been no important extension of the civil service during the fiscal year," the commission reported. (Press.)

Lightning Nine-tenths of the property damage caused by lightning occurs in rural areas, it is reported in the first sections of the "Code for Protection Against Lightning" issued by the National Bureau of Standards. Four hundred people on an average are killed each year in the United States by electric bolts from the sky, the handbook, which details methods of protecting buildings and other property from lightning, reports. Proper use of lightning rods sharply cuts damage to buildings struck by lightning, it is asserted on the basis of tables printed in the pamphlet. Users of lightning rods are cautioned to see that they are properly connected to the ground, or else they will not perform their function adequately. Placing lightning rods on small buildings in urban areas, particularly near large buildings, is uneconomical because of the protection afforded by the larger structures, it is stated. Large buildings should always, however, be rodded. Persons caught out in the open during an electrical storm are advised to seek shelter near a cliff or in a dense forest. The code was prepared under the joint sponsorship of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the National Bureau of Standards and has been approved by the American Standards Association. (Science Service.)

Ultraviolet Ultraviolet light and blue violet visible light
Slows Growth make plants grow more slowly by destroying part of the growth hormones, or growth promoting substances that stimulate their increase in length, Dr. H. W. Popp and H. R. C. McIlvaine of Pennsylvania State College reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. They tested thousands of turnip seedlings under various colored light filters and found maximum growth-checking effect at the shortwave end of the spectrum. (Science Service, January 8.)

Georgia An amendment to Georgia's 1937 livestock law to provide a check on sales was on the statute books recently, says a report in the Atlanta Constitution (December 31.)
Stock Law Passed by the special session of the legislature and signed by Governor Rivers, the amendment additionally defines a livestock dealer as one "buying livestock of any kind for slaughter". The new law requires:
"(1) a livestock dealer to register with the county...and obtain a license; (2) make records of license numbers of sellers, trucks, and animals purchased...; (3) have the dealer's license in his possession when driving or hauling livestock in Georgia..."

Cooperatives During the last year the consumer cooperative movement has been characterized by continued growth in the rural areas and unprecedented growth in cities, according to Flint Garrison, executive vice president of the Consumer Distribution Corporation, which was organized by the late Edward A. Filene, to support a group of cooperative department stores. The first project of the corporation was in Greenbelt, Maryland. (New York Times, Jan. 3.)

Rural School "Fire occurred in one out of every 75 school build-
Fire Losses ings in the United States during the past year," says
 Dr. D. J. Price, Chief of the Chemical Engineering Divi-
 sion of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U.S. Department of Agricul-
 ture. He points out that approximately 4 out of every 5 are rural
 schools. A study of more than 1,200 school fires, with special atten-
 tion to rural school fires, shows that the annual fire loss on school
 and college property in the United States is more than \$5,000,000 and
 that approximately 800 people have been killed and several hundred in-
 jured in these schoolhouse disasters.

Senate, Jan. 6 The Senate resumed consideration of the anti-lynch
 ing bill (H.R. 1507) (pp. 113-134).

House, The House began general debate on the Independent
Jan. 6 Offices Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R. 8337) which
 had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations
(H.Rept. 1362) (pp. 139-165). During this general debate Mr. Johnson
of Oklahoma addressed the House in opposition to the proposed reduc-
tion in appropriations for the Civilian Conservation Corps (pp. 154-
157) and Mr. Kennyspoke regarding control of false advertising of food,
drugs, etc. (pp. 169-170).

The House received from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury a
combined statement of receipts and expenditures, balances, etc., of the
Government during the fiscal year 1937; referred Committee on Expendi-
tures in the Executive Departments (p. 166).

Mr. Wadsworth spoke in favor of strict economy in Government ex-
penditures (pp. 136-138).

Item of particular interest in the appendix: extension of remarks
of Mr. Hook, opposing the Boileau amendment to farm bill (pp. 174-175).
(Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching bill
Jan. 7 (H.R. 1507) (pp. 185-209). Both Houses received a mes-
 sage from the President recommending enactment of leg-
islation to authorize the invitation of the International Seed Testing
Association to hold its ninth congress in the United States in 1940.
(H.Doc. 472) (pp. 209 and 212):

Both Houses received reports of the Department of Agriculture
entitled "Skilled Investigation at the Scene of the Accident Needed to
Develop Causes" and "Official Inspection of Vehicles." The House also
received a report entitled "Inadequacy of State Motor Vehicle Accident
Reporting". These reports are parts of a series based upon investiga-
tions conducted by the Bureau of Public Roads and will be printed as
H.Doc. 462 (pp. 183 and 257).

(Congress cont.)

Senator Bulkley had printed in the Record a letter from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in answer to a letter from him requesting an explanation of reports that the Department paid travel expenses of editors of the colored press when they come to Washington to attend a farm conference (pp. 184-185).

House, Jan. 7 The House continued general debate on the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R. 8837) (pp. 213-256). During this debate Mr. Mason addressed the House in opposition to the proposed reduction in appropriations for highway construction. (pp. 241-243.)

Curve Test A Chicago report to Science Service says Missouri highway engineers have developed a machine for determining how fast a car can go around a given curve without undue side-slip or skidding and have posted that information on road signs at each curve, it is reported in Public Safety. Only U.S. 40, between St. Louis and Kansas City, is so far thus equipped, but already the driving public's response to the signs is unusually favorable, C. W. Brown, chief engineer of the Missouri Highway Department reveals.

Farm Tenant Courses Courses on farm tenancy, the share cropper and the Negro in the North and South will be given, beginning in February, at the New School for Social Research, New York City, according to its spring catalogue. Erskine Caldwell, author, will give a series of six talks, beginning February 2, on the general topic, "Farm Tenancy and the Negro in Transition." In March, Hortense Powdermaker, social worker and author, will give nine lectures on "The Negro in the South and North". (New York Herald Tribune, January 7.)

Wisconsin Pheasants "Double benefits are coming to Wisconsin farmers this year from a pheasant-stocking program under which over 125,000 birds were released in the state," says the Farm Journal (January). "Besides eating many grasshoppers and other insects, the birds furnished bags for sportsmen during the two weeks shooting season that ended November 5...In Sauk County the sportsmen's organization built an electrical brooder at a cost of \$300 and raised 1,000 day-old pheasants given the club by the Wisconsin Conservation Department from the state game farm at Poynette. The birds were obtained in two sets of 500 and were released when eight weeks old. On top of the 1,000 already counted, 250 day-old pheasants were obtained...Winter feeding of birds that survived the hunting season will be looked after by the nine local clubs of the county with the assistance of CCC enrollees in camp near La Valle and at Devils Lake State Park. Thousands of pounds of feed were distributed that way last winter."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 7

Section 1

January 11, 1938

BRITISH TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

A London report by the Associated Press says the foreign office last night announced that Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, would head the British delegation which will negotiate a new trade treaty with the United States. The foreign office said negotiations were expected to start in Washington about February 15. An Associated Press report from the New York Times says adjustment of the war debt and an agreement providing for "constant relationship" between the dollar and pound sterling were urged yesterday by Bernard M. Baruch for inclusion in the trade conversations between Great Britain and the United States.

NEW YORK MILK COOPERATIVE

The establishment of the first large consumer-farmer milk cooperative in the New York City area and the further spread of the sale of grade B milk at 10 cents or less a quart was assured yesterday when Holton V. Noyes, State Commissioner of Agriculture, announced that the application of the Consumer-Farmer Milk Cooperative, Inc., for a license to sell milk would be granted. The sponsors of the consumer-farmer milk cooperative indicated the plan was to purchase milk from up-state producers' cooperatives, truck it to New York City, have it pasteurized and bottled by a company in the city. (New York Times.)

EL SALVADOR COFFEE PACT

A San Salvador cable to the New York Times says El Salvador has made concessions on the importation of champagne in return for France's concessions on the importation of El Salvador's high-grade coffee, according to an agreement extending to December 31, 1938. The two countries established their commercial treaty in 1901. El Salvador grants a reduction in the local tax on champagne from 80 to 60 cents a bottle and from \$17.75 to \$12.50 per hundred pounds in customs duties. France agrees to buy 2,000,000 pounds of coffee. The agreement was signed for the Foreign Minister by the charge d'affaires of France.

FUNDS FOR C.C.C.

The House defeated by a voice vote yesterday an amendment to the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill offered by Representative Johnson of Oklahoma to add \$45,000,000 to the appropriation of \$226,331,000 proposed for the Civilian Conservation Corps. Chairman Woodrum of the subcommittee on the bill, speaking against the addition, declared that the President himself had recommended a cut of \$118,000,000 in the funds for the CCC and a cut in the number of camps from 1,500 to 1,200. (Press.)

On the following page is a portion of the budget for the fiscal year 1939. Other issues of the Digest for the remainder of this week will contain the remaining portions.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Budget Estimates for Fiscal Year 1939 Compared with Appropriations
for 1938 (as of December 31, 1937)

Bureau and item	Appropriation, 1938	Budget estimate, 1939, compared with appropriations, 1938	
		Total estimate, 1939	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Ordinary Activities:			
Office of the Secretary	(1) \$810,265	\$870,825	(2) + \$60,560
Office of the Solicitor	(3) 219,240	219,240	- -
Office of Information	(4) 1,474,770	1,474,770	- -
Library	105,420	105,420	- -
Office of Experiment Stations . . .	231,046	228,980	- 2,066
Special Research Fund	1,200,000	1,200,000	- -
Extension Service	901,754	935,416	+ 33,662
Weather Bureau	4,703,049	5,220,000	+ 516,951
Bureau of Animal Industry:			
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease:			
Regular appropriation	1,603,000	1,603,000	- -
Special appropriation (reappropriation)	(5) 15,864,000	(5) 6,600,000	- 9,264,000
All other work of Bureau	(6) 8,775,098	(6) 8,740,923	- 34,175
Total, Bureau of Animal Industry	26,242,098	16,943,923	- 9,298,175
Bureau of Dairy Industry	703,694	723,615	+ 19,921
Bureau of Plant Industry	4,809,048	4,621,675	-187,373
Forest Service	(7) 14,087,196	14,195,400	+ 108,204
Bureau of Chemistry and Soils . . .	1,425,431	1,430,000	+ 4,569
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quar- antine.	5,711,398	5,503,367	- 208,031
Bureau of Biological Survey	2,002,840	2,000,340	- 2,500
Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.	460,769	455,000	- 5,769
Bureau of Agricultural Economics .	6,212,698	6,368,683	+ 155,985
Bureau of Home Economics	245,085	243,085	- 2,000
Commodity Exchange Administration .	500,000	600,000	+ 100,000
Food and Drug Administration.	2,227,758	2,327,758	+ 100,000
Soil Conservation Service	(8) 23,965,645	23,525,000	- 440,645
Beltsville Research Center	75,000	85,000	+ 10,000
Total, Ordinary Activities	98,314,204	89,277,497	- 9,036,707

(1) Includes \$10,000 reappropriated by 1938 Agricultural Appropriation Act for moving into South Building; also \$193,815 transferred from Soil Conservation Service and \$15,000 transferred from Forest Service. (2) Actual decrease of \$1,940 in working fund for Office of Secretary (including increase of \$8,060 in working fund offset by \$10,000 reduction for moving expenses); and increase of \$62,500 by transfers from other bureaus for Office of Land Use Coordination. (3) Includes \$14,400 transferred from Forest Service and \$10,680 transferred from Soil Conservation Service. (4) Includes \$220,640 transferred from Soil Conservation Service. (5) Reappropriated by the 1938 Agricultural Appropriation Act and estimated reappropriation for 1939. (6) Includes \$5,000 reappropriated by the 1938 Agricultural Appropriation Act for control of European fowl pest and estimated reappropriation of same amount for 1939. (7) Excludes \$15,000 transferred to Office of the Secretary, and \$14,400 transferred to Office of the Solicitor. (8) Excludes \$193,815 transferred to Office of the Secretary, \$10,680 transferred to Office of the Solicitor, and \$220,640 transferred to Office of Information. (9) Includes \$180,000,000 for public highways included in General Public Works Program and \$500,000 transferred from War Department for flood-control surveys. (10) Includes \$100,000,000 for public highways included in General Public Works Program and \$500,000 transferred from War Department for flood-control surveys.

Congress, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching
Jan. 8 bill (H.R. 1507) (pp. 277-291). The Senate received
 from the Secretary of Agriculture a report entitled
"Inadequacy of State Motor-Vehicle Accident Reporting", which is an-
other one of the series of reports on traffic conditions to be printed
as S.Doc. 462; referred Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads (p.275).
Mr. O'Mahoney addressed the Senate regarding the proposed trade agree-
ment with Great Britain and opposed the inclusion of wool or wool prod-
ucts in the list of items on which concessions are to be made. Corres-
pondence between the Senator and the State Department on this subject
was printed in the Record (pp. 291-309). The Senate recessed until
Monday. The House was not in session. Item of particular interest
in the appendix: address by Charles H. March (member of the Federal
Trade Commission) at Boston on June 22, 1937, "Monopoly and the Retail
Grocery Trade" (inserted by Senator Borah) (pp. 311-314). (Prepared
by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Botanical The University of California announced recently
Expedition that it will send an expedition to little explored
 areas of trans-Andean South America within a few months
to bring back plants and flowers to instill new life and vigor into
some of America's indispensable crops, such as corn, potatoes and to-
bacco. Dr. T. H. Goodspeed, director of the university's botanical
gardens, who will head the expedition, stressed the desirability of
restoring a measure of original ruggedness to United States domestic
plants. The expedition will be the first in history to operate on a
high speed basis. By air express strange "unimproved" seeds, cuttings,
bulbs and whole plants will be brought from the wilderness. It is plan-
ned to maintain a continuous flow of the flora to this country. One
section of the four included in the expedition will go to the Tierra
Del Fuego area, for progenitors of the tobacco plant. Another section
will gather ornamental and eucalyptus trees in Uruguay and Paraguay.
Terrestrial orchids will be brought from canyons of Ecuador and Peru.
(Raleigh News and Observer, January 3.)

World Peace The leading article in the New York Times Magazine
and Trade (January 9) is "To World Peace--Through World Trade"
 by Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, and
Chairman, Executive Committee on Commercial Policy.

Melon Resists Resistant to powdery mildew is a new cantaloupe
Mildew variety developed by Dr. Ivan C. Jagger of the U.S.D.A.
 in cooperation with the California Experiment Station.
Known as Mildew Resistant Cantaloupe No. 45, this variety was heavily
planted in 1937 in the Imperial Valley of California where powdery
mildew has long been a major pest. This new 'loupe is similar to Hale's
Best in taste and shipping quality, matures a little later. (Farm Journal,
January.)

1937 Plant Patents The greatest number of patents in its history was granted by the United States Patent office in 1937 for new varieties of fruits, flowers, trees and plants, it recently was revealed. Fifty-five patents--six more than in 1936 with its total of forty-nine--were awarded to plant inventors. The year 1937 saw the champion of plant-inventors, Ralph H. McKee of New York City, who obtained thirteen patents, all relating to new varieties of poplar trees. All in all, since the passage of the act by Congress in 1930 which authorized the granting of plant patents, the United States Patent Office has granted 267 patents on new kinds of plants. To come under the protection of the patent law the plant must be reproduced asexually. The latest Burbank patent, granted this week, is for a climbing rose. The fee for filing an application for a plant patent is the same as for other patents--\$30. Another \$30 is payable when the patent is granted. While the number of patents for plants granted in 1937 increased, the number of new applications dropped to 44 from 66 filed in 1936. (New York Times, January 9.)

Cascara Bark One hundred dollars per acre is the approximate net expected by Pacific Coasters who plant their logged-off lands to cascara trees and then skin the trees of bark. An 8 or 10 year old cascara will yield a pound of what Spaniards once called "holy bark". Older trees yield more. The western slopes of Oregon and Washington coast range mountains have always had a natural monopoly on cascaras; last year Washington alone stripped 4,000,000 pounds of bark (with a price range from six to eight cents a pound) and shipped it off to be made into syrup and sent all over the world. Since bark stripping has a depressing effect on any tree, a program of cascara conservation and cultivation has recently been started by Prof. F. J. Goodrich of the University of Washington. On an experiment tract he grows 600 trees to an acre. (Country Home, January.)

Synthetic Sugar Prof. Edward Charles Cyril Baly, of the Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University of Liverpool, told a distinguished gathering of scientists from Great Britain and India at Calcutta, India, recently that he had succeeded after more than 20 years of research in duplicating nature's fundamental process whereby plants are able to utilize sunlight in making sugars and starches out of water vapour and carbon dioxide in the air. He spoke before the Indian Science Congress. Professor Baly's claim, if substantiated, would thus present one of the most revolutionary discoveries of all time, as it would mean that man at last could create synthetically--with much less labor than it now takes to fill the soil--one of the most important foodstuffs of man and animal. Professor Baly reported that he had succeeded in finding a substitute for chlorophyll that accomplished the task similar to that of harnessing the energy of the sun. This artificial sun harnesser is pure nickel oxide. (New York Times.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 8

Section 1

January 12, 1938

RURAL RELIEF NEEDED

"Secretary Wallace told the Senate Committee on Unemployment yesterday that despite bumper crops a nationwide growth in rural relief needs had been caused by the recent slump in farm prices," says Louis Stark in the New York Times. 'We are faced with an urgent necessity for expanding rural relief,' Mr. Wallace declared. 'The demand for Federal aid is being augmented daily by a variety of factors, notably an impending drought in certain areas, sagging farm prices, the rapid mechanization of agriculture, and the industrial recession.' It was impossible to foresee the speed with which the demands for aid would grow in the next few months, the Secretary remarked, but 'distress is already widespread throughout broad sectors of American agriculture, it is growing rapidly, and neither local nor Federal agencies have the means to cope with it'...."

FARM BILL AGREEMENT

Farm bill conferees took Secretary Wallace's advice yesterday and agreed on a "middle-of-the-road" wheat program. Senator Pope, co-author with Senator McGill of the Senate bill, said the Joint Congressional Committee charged with adjusting differences between Senate and House drafts would adopt the same policy for corn. Under the conference agreement, wheat supplies would be kept equal at all times to the average annual domestic consumption and exports for the last ten years, plus a reserve of 15 percent of this total. Marketing quotas would not become effective until supplies reached 35 percent above average exports plus domestic consumption, or about 940,000,000 bushels. (Associated Press.)

ITALIAN TRADE TALK SUSPENDED

The United States' refusal to recognize King Victor Emmanuel of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia has resulted in suspension of the Italo-American negotiations for a commercial treaty. Informed sources said that Mussolini required the new treaty to be made in the name of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia, and that Secretary Hull refused. (Associated Press.)

PRESIDENT'S VETO POWER

The House voted power to the President yesterday to reduce or eliminate in the interest of economy any appropriation item in a bill passed by Congress without vetoing the whole bill. This general action was taken in an amendment to the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill. (New York Times.)

Bureau and item	Appropriation, 1938	Budget estimate, 1939, compared with appropriations, 1938	
		Total estimate, 1939	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
<u>Special Items:</u>			
Cooperative farm forestry (Act of May 18, 1937):			
Extension Service	- -	\$100,000	+ \$100,000
Forest Service	- -	1,200,000	+ 1,200,000
Incipient and emergency outbreaks of plant pests (Act of April 6, 1937),	\$1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 1,000,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests	3,000,000	1,000,000	- 2,000,000
Migratory bird conservation fund . .	600,000	600,000	- -
Private forestry cooperation	- -	200,000	+ 200,000
Sugar laboratory, Houma, La.	100,000	- -	- 100,000
Flood control surveys (transfer from War Department)	500,000	500,000	- -
Total, Special Items	5,200,000	5,600,000	+ 400,000
<u>Receipts and Contributed Funds:</u>			
Forest Service:			
Acquisition of lands in Uinta and Wasatch National Forests.	50,000	50,000	- -
Payments to States and Territories	1,200,000	1,275,000	+ 75,000
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico.	30,000	30,000	- -
Roads and trails for States	400,000	510,000	+ 110,000
Cooperative work (contributed funds)	1,000,000	1,000,000	- -
Bureau of Biological Survey:			
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.	7,900	7,900	- -
Total, Receipts and Contributed Funds.	2,687,900	2,872,900	+ 185,000
<u>Payments to States (exclusive of road funds and receipt funds):</u>			
Agricultural experiment stations	6,232,500	6,250,000	+ 17,500
Agricultural extension work	17,490,083	17,935,583	+ 445,500
Cooperative forest-fire prevention	1,655,007	1,655,007	- -
Cooperative distribution of forest planting stock.	70,579	100,000	+ 29,421
Federal-aid to States in wildlife restoration projects	- -	1,000,000	+ 1,000,000
Total, Payments to States, as above	25,448,169	26,940,590	+ 1,492,421

Congress, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching
Jan. 10 bill (H.R. 1507) (pp. 319-341).

Both Houses received a message from the President transmitting a report of the operations under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936 and 1937, including detailed statements of expenditures made, obligations incurred, etc.; referred Senate Committee on Appropriations and House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments (pp. 317 and 351).

The House continued debate on the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R. 8837) and began reading the bill for amendment (pp. 351-369). During debate on the bill Mr. Wigglesworth criticized the Department of Agriculture for not having its expenditures under the Agricultural Adjustment Act audited by the General Accounting Office (pp. 358-359). He also explained that the subcommittee in charge of the bill has recommended the reduction of about \$300,000 for fertilizer and soil conservation (under Tennessee Valley Authority) because of a feeling that some of this work is duplicated in the Department of Agriculture (p. 362). Mr. Taber criticized the Central Statistical Board and threatened to move to strike out the Board's entire appropriation next year (p. 366). Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma offered an amendment to reduce the Civilian Conservation Crops appropriation by \$80,000,000 rather than by \$124,000,000 as proposed by the bill, but this amendment was rejected (pp. 366-369).

The House received the annual reports for 1937 of the Social Security Board (H.Doc. 474) and the Public Health/Service (H.Doc. 371).

Item of particular interest in the appendix : address by President Roosevelt at the Jackson Day Dinner January 5 (inserted by Senator Barkley) (pp. 372-373). (Prepared by the Office of Budget and Finance).

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations ing examinations: unassembled, senior industrial classification analyst, \$4,600, industrial classification analyst, \$3,300; associate industrial classification analyst, \$3,200, Social Security Board; unassembled, associate wool technologist, \$3,200, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; assembled, assistant industrial classification analyst, \$2,600, Social Security Board; assembled, junior graduate nurse, \$1,620, U. S. Public Health Service and Veterans's Administration. Applications must be on file by (a) February 7, if received from states other than those in (b); (b) February 10, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Activated Alumina Better stainless steels, candy, drugs, leather, paper, glass and varnishes are resulting from a new water absorbent now being used by the industry. The new absorbent is activated alumina, a granular, white inert solid which can be completely rejuvenated with ease for further use merely by heating. While small scale units for the home have not yet been made available it is possible that the lead of industry may be followed by home use with increased summer comfort. Activated alumina was described by R. B. Dorr of the Aluminum Company of America before the Fourth Annual Chemical Engineering Symposium of the American Society. The drying absorbent is used by industry where almost complete removal of moisture is vital, or a constant moisture content is required, said Mr. Dorr.

Seek Enemy of Cane Borer A copyright story from Honolulu, by Science Service, reports that a party from Hawaii is in New Guinea seeking an insect which is the enemy of the sugar cane borer. A scientific exploring party sent out by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, under the leadership of Cyril E. Pemberton, to seek new types of wild cane, accidentally discovered the new insect ally of sugar cane. Elaborate preparations are being made for the insect's importation. With acclimatizing stations established possibly in Samoa, Fiji and New Caledonia, the attempt will be made to transplant it to Hawaii. This enemy of the sugar cane borer has no name. (Science Service, Jan. 10-16,)

Grain Receipts at 8-Year Peak Grain receipts in Chicago last year totaled 145,382,000 bushels, the largest since 1929, Lyman J. West, Board of Trade Statistician, reported recently. Receipts in 1936 were 129,000,000 bushels. West attributed the larger volume to the big yield of winter wheat although increased production of corn and other grains contributed to the bigger business. (A.P.)

Food Storage Lockers Business Week (January 8) says: "Eastward flows activity in refrigerated food storage lockers (B.W. Dec. 4, 1937). At Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee, 200 farm families took a day off recently to dedicate the state's first locker storage plant. And E. C. Lloyd of Armstrong Cork Products Company, one of the pioneers in insulation for refrigeration, writes that hunters in and around Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, are using the county's two storage plants (total capacity, 1,100 lockers) to preserve this season's game for out-of-season enjoyment."

Soap from Coffee A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says soap from coffee grounds is the latest achievement of German science and Ersatz economy under the four-year plan.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 9

Section 1

January 13, 1938

EMPLOYMENT AND RAILROADS "Railroad management and labor united yesterday before the Senate Unemployment Committee in favoring an increase in freight and passenger rates to remedy unemployment," reports Louis Stark in the New York Times. "J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, said that if traffic and revenues returned to more normal levels the carriers' annual equipment program could easily contemplate 2,000 new locomotives and 100,000 freight cars against 500 new locomotives and 75,000 new cars last year. Speaking only for his organization and not for the Association of Railway Labor Executives, with which he is not on friendly terms, Alfred F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, proposed a five-point program which included the extension of Federal regulation to domestic and water transportation. Other points were rate increases, the withholding of mail contracts from motor trucks, revision of the undistributed profits tax and amendment of the Retirement Act to provide for compulsory retirement at 70 years of age, and optional retirement at 65, instead of the present all-optional arrangement...."

TO CONFER ON BUSINESS Following up the meeting with five industrialists day before yesterday, President Roosevelt has invited forty-six other business leaders to confer with him on January 19. The meeting was heralded in some quarters as another preliminary step toward the drafting of some sort of post-NRA device by which business men would be enabled to confer on policies, in advance, with responsible government officials, and work out a self-policing system without the extreme punitive features of the old National Industrial Recovery Act. Donald R. Richberg, former NRA Administrator, was present at the conference. (New York Times.)

COFFEE IMPORT STORAGE The Port of New York Authority joined yesterday with a group of ship lines and coffee importers in requesting the Federal Maritime Commission to continue the practice of permitting eighteen-day free storage of coffee imports on piers in the port of New York. The commission recently issued an order limiting free time on all imports to ten days, but permitted free storage of coffee twenty days or more at New Orleans and fifteen days or more at Houston. The New York group informed the commission yesterday that these conditions constituted discrimination against New York. (New York Times.)

January 13, 1938

Bureau and item	Appropriation, 1938	Budget estimate, 1939, com- pared with appropriations, 1938	
		Total estimate, 1939	Increase(+) or decrease (-)
<u>Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act:</u>			
Farm Security Administration:			
Farm tenancy (loans) (Title I) . . .	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	+\$5,000,000
Liquidation and management of resettlement projects (Title IV) . . .	- -	2,000,000	+2,000,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:			
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land (Title III) . . .	10,000,000	10,000,000	- -
Total, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.	20,000,000	27,000,000	+7,000,000
Total, all foregoing items	151,650,273	151,690,987	+40,714
<u>Agricultural Adjustment Administration:</u>			
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources:			
Direct appropriation.	340,000,000	330,000,000	-10,000,000
Reappropriation - 1937 funds made available by Section 32, Act of August 24, 1935	92,978,552	- -	-92,978,552
Transfer from 1938 funds under Section 32, Act of Aug. 24, 1935	17,021,448	- -	-17,021,448
Reappropriation from unexpended balance of funds provided by Section 12a, Act of May 12, 1933	50,000,000	- -	-50,000,000
Reappropriation from unobligated balances of funds provided by Section 12a, Act of May 12, 1933 and "Payments for agricultural adjustment" (1936)	- -	110,000,000	+110,000,000
Total, Conservation and use of agricultural land resources. . .	500,000,000	440,000,000	-60,000,000
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (Section 32, Act of Aug. 24, 1935)			
Transferred to "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources".	125,097,214	147,000,000	+38,924,234
Sugar Act of 1937 (Sept. 1, 1937) : : . . .	-17,021,448		
	250,000	48,000,000	+47,750,000
Total, Agricultural Adjustment Administration	608,325,766	635,000,000	+26,674,234

Canners Business Week reports in the January 8 issue: "In
Fix Prices an attempt to keep prices up, 35 of the principal 'inde-
 pendent' canners of California, representing nearly 50
percent of the state's total fruit and vegetable pack, are now operat-
ing under a set-up sponsored by their new organization, the Canners In-
dustry Board. The plan...runs until the end of 1940 and includes
joint selling and a market reporting service. While the program cov-
ers all products packed by the canners, initial efforts will be to dis-
pose of the 1937 cling peach pack and the 1936 carryover, both unusu-
ally large. The board will function to develop markets and to bring
buyer and seller together...Spokesmen for the Canners Industry Board
insist that they are not creating a monopoly, because, they say, less
than half the total fruit and vegetable pack of California is involved..."

National "An Old-Timer Looks at the National Forests" is the
Forests title of a one-page editorial in the February Field & Pin-
 Stream, by Gifford Pinchot. An editorial note says: "Gifford /
chot was this country's first Forester. Naturally he has always been
interested in the Forest Service and the forests. Mr. Pinchot objected
to a recent editorial in Field & Stream which criticized the Government's
grazing and road-building policy, and we have given him the (editorial)
page in which to state his case."

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching
Jan. 11 bill (H.R. 1507) (pp. 454-467).

House, The House passed the Independent Offices Appropria-
Jan. 11 tion Bill for 1939 (H.R. 8837) (pp. 422-450). It agreed
 to an amendment by Mr. Woodrum which authorizes the
President to eliminate or reduce items in appropriation bills passed
by Congress by executive order, provided such order is submitted to
Congress at least 60 days before becoming effective (pp. 447-448). An
amendment by Mr. Rankin increasing the item for rural electrification
loans from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 was rejected by a vote of 53 to
64 (pp. 433-434). An amendment by Mr. Starnes, providing \$150,000,000
for chemical engineering research and experimentation, soil and fer-
tilizer investigations, research and development of farm equipment,
and reforestation and erosion control (under the appropriation for the
Tennessee Valley Authority) was agreed to (pp. 439-443). An amendment
by Mr. Treadway, reducing the appropriation for the Tariff Commission
by \$25,000 (now being spent in investigations and other functions re-
lating to trade agreements) was rejected (pp. 436-438).

Items of particular interest in the appendix: address by Secretary
Wallace at Jackson Day Dinner in Des Moines, Iowa (inserted by Senator
Herring: (pp. 481-484); excerpt from Comptroller General's annual report,
charging Treasury Department with lack of cooperation in providing
proper accounting system for the Government, and reply of the Secre-
tary of the Treasury to this charge (pp. 420 and 491-495) (inserted by
Mr. Cochran). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Rural Elec- "The past year has been one of record-breaking achieve-
trification ment in bringing electricity to the American farmer,"
in 1937 says Rural Electrification News (January). "All rec-
ords of the best previous years have been eclipsed
and the year end found about 18 percent of our country's farms taking
electricity from high lines. Over 225,000 rural families received
electric service for the first time and more than 150,000 of the new
customers were farm families. This indicates a 50 percent gain over
the number of farms electrified in 1936. These year-end estimates
are made on the basis of December reports from REA-financed lines
and industry estimates of private utility construction...A good measure
of the acceleration of the REA program is furnished by the volume of
new rural lines going into construction. In the 19 1/2 months ending
December 31, 1936, 11,200 miles were started. For the first half of
1937 the figure for mileage started in that period was 16,000 and for
the last half of the year it approximated 33,000...During 1937 consider-
able headway was made in lowering the cost to rural electric distribu-
tion projects of wholesale energy. In many instances an increasing
realization on the part of producers of the magnitude of this new rural
market contributed to their willingness to make decreases; and in others much
gressive public utility commissioners..."

County Agents' "Every now and then a report from some county
Reports agricultural agent falls into our hands which indi-
cates a good county agricultural program," says Hoard's
Dairyman (January 10). "We have never been particularly favorable to
a cut-and-dried program, for very often it means little to the devel-
opment of agriculture. We do like, however, an outline of a program
for the purpose of directing what needs to be done to develop the farm-
ing interests in each county. The annual report of the Waushara
County agricultural agent, E. A. Jorgensen, shows that good work is
being done in his county in developing better farm practices and bring-
ing before the farmers of that county opportunities for improvement.
It has a program that fits the requirements of Waushara County..."

4-H Club Whitman County 4-H Club members will have a trail- to A.F.
Trailer er scales for use in their 1938 livestock projects, according/
Harms, county club agent. The scales will be the first in
this state (Washington) and will be provided through the cooperation
of the Whitman County Bankers Association and the County Extension Ser-
vice. The scales will be built into a trailer. They will make it pos-
sible for boys and girls to check the rate of gain, figure the cost of
producing a pound of gain and to plan more accurately their feeding
and marketing program. Several scales have been used in Oregon in the
last three years and have done much to develop community interest in
livestock projects. (Washington Farmer, January 6.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 10

Section 1

January 14, 1938

UNEMPLOYMENT

"Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, chairman of the National Citizens Committee of the Community Mobilization for Human Needs, testifying before the Senate Unemployment Committee yesterday, said that great confusion existed as to the wisest relief policies and he proposed that a single unified program be drawn up to be shared by the Federal, State and local governments," reports Louis Stark in the New York Times. "The Federal Government, suggested Mr. Taft, should appropriate to the States a sum of money, according to a stipulated formula, in order to carry out a general relief program, including work relief. The Federal contribution to the States, he said, should be matched by the States, but not necessarily on a 50-50 basis....."

MORGENTHAU ON TAXES

The present is not the time to impose additional taxes, Secretary Morgenthau has told members of Congress in testimony made public yesterday. This and other views of the Treasury Department chief went into the official records with publication of statements he gave before a House Appropriations subcommittee on December 8 during private studies of the Treasury's appropriation bill. (Press.)

GREENBELT

Residents of Greenbelt, Maryland, have drafted a plan of co-operative medical care in keeping with the town's reputation as a model co-operative community, says a report in the Washington Post. To be known as the Co-operative Health Association of Greenbelt, the project contemplates establishment of a health center with emergency and lying-in rooms, X-ray facilities and a dispensary, all to be operated on a cost basis with provision for reduction of charges in event the co-operative makes money. The first step for creation of the co-operative was taken by Greenbelt Manager Roy Braden at the request of residents. An advisory medical committee has surveyed probable needs and costs of the undertaking.

JAPANESE COTTON ORDER

The Commerce Department said yesterday the Japanese government has ordered its cotton manufacturers to use 30 percent synthetic fiber in their yarns to reduce imports of raw cotton. Officials said the new order will be effective February 1. (Associated Press.)

Bureau and item	Appropriation, 1938	Budget estimate, 1939, com- pared with appropriations, 1938	
		Total estimate, 1939	Increase(+) or decrease(-)
<u>Road Funds</u> (under General Public Works Estimates, 1939, for work administered by the Department of Agriculture):			
Federal-aid highway system.	\$150,000,000	\$63,000,000	-\$87,000,000
Federal-aid secondary or feeder roads.	5,000,000	10,000,000	+ 5,000,000
Elimination of grade crossings. . .	10,000,000	20,000,000	+10,000,000
Public-lands highways	2,500,000	- -	- 2,500,000
Forest roads and trails	12,500,000	7,000,000	- 5,500,000
Total, Road Funds.	180,000,000	100,000,000	- 80,000,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AS SHOWN IN BUDGET	(9)939,976,039	(10)886,690,987	- 53,285,052
Deduct reappropriations and transfers included in the foregoing:			
Moving expenses, South Building (Office of the Secretary)	- 10,000	- -	+ 10,000
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease (Bureau of Animal Industry)	- 15,864,000	- 6,600,000	+ 9,264,000
Control of European fowl pest . . .	- 5,000	- 5,000	- -
Flood control surveys.	- 500,000	- 500,000	- -
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources.	- 142,978,552	- 110,000,000	+32,978,552
Total, reappropriations and transfers.	- 159,357,552	- 117,105,000	+42,252,552
TOTAL, DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.	780,618,487	769,585,987	- 11,032,500

(9) Includes \$180,000,000 for public highways included in General Public Works Program and \$500,000 transferred from War Department for flood-control surveys.

(10) Includes \$100,000,000 for public highways included in General Public Works Program and \$500,000 transferred from War Department for flood-control surveys.

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching
Jan. 12 bill (H.R. 1507) (pp. 517-540).

Both Houses received a report from the Secretary of Agriculture concerning federal-aid work administered by the Bureau of Public Roads for the fiscal year 1937; referred Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and House Committee on Roads (pp. 515 and 575). Both Houses received a letter from the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of June 28, 1937, "To establish a Civilian Conservation Corps,***" (Public No. 163, 75th Cong.); referred Senate Committee on Education and Labor and House Committee on Labor (pp. 515 and 575).

House, By a vote of 107 to 10 the House passed the bill
Jan. 12 (S. 1077) to amend the act creating the Federal Trade
 Commission (pp. 546-574). This bill gives the Federal Trade Commission control over false advertising of food, drugs, devices, or cosmetics, and it also gives the Commission power to initiate action in the public interest instead of waiting until a complaint is made against a competitor.

Messrs. Maverick, Tarver, and Lambertson spoke briefly, criticizing Mr. Woodrum's action in submitting the amendment providing for an item veto when only a few members of the House were on the floor, and Mr. Woodrum and Mr. Snell spoke in favor of the amendment (pp. 543-544 and 545-546).

Items of particular interest in the appendix: extension of remarks by Mr. Iglesias recommending passage of H.R. 8780, providing for aid to Puerto Rico in wildlife restoration projects (pp. 595-596); extension of remarks of Dr. Dirksen favoring the proposed "item veto" (pp. 599-600). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Water Storage The Missouri Ruralist (January 8) in an editorial
for Farms on water supply, says: "...The farmer would like to see more reservoirs and believe the legislatures can be interested in tax exemption of land for water storage purposes. Over in Kansas a water storage law provides tax exemption at the rate of \$40 for each acre foot of storage capacity where a reservoir is constructed by damming a dry water course. There is a provision that exemption shall not exceed 40 percent of the contiguous acreage on which the reservoir is located. With the law administered by the State Board of Agriculture, Kansas farmers have received marked benefit. As the former member of the Missouri Conservation Commission, the Missouri Ruralist editor hopes to promote construction of reservoirs not only for farm use but as an aid in wildlife restoration and to seek enactment of a tax exemption law on land thus utilized. Such reservoirs in time may become recreation centers affording fishing, swimming and boating privileges..."

Frozen Foods
Progress

The New York Journal of Commerce says editorially in the January 7 issue: "...Precise data covering the current production of quick frozen foods are not available, but it is estimated that retail sales of such products were at the rate of \$13,000,000 annually by the close of 1937. Sales of frozen foods direct by processors to hotels, restaurants and institutions would expand this total substantially. More than 5,000 retail dealers are now equipped to handle frozen foods. These distributors are located principally in New England and the Middle Atlantic States... Some Observers felt a few years ago that the food industry had practically exhausted the possibilities of evolving distinctly new products and that improvement of quality and refinement of packaging offer the principle remaining opportunities for expanding sales of individual manufacturers. The steady growth of the quick frozen foods industry has demonstrated that the field of food research is still a fertile one. The continued development of this type of food processing will inevitably exert an important influence on future trends in food manufacture and distribution generally."

No New Beetle
Quarantine

No new Federal plant quarantines against the Japanese beetle insect pest will be necessary in 1938, Lee A. Strong, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, has announced. Results of 1937 scouting, it was indicated, show that the situation can be controlled by local extension of quarantines now in force. The annual hearing to consider extension of the regulated area or modification of the regulations will be omitted. Decreases in the number of beetles trapped were reported this year from four points where beetles had given cause for alarm. Systematic trapping activities by the Department indicate where the beetles are and where trouble may be expected. (Science News Letter, January 15.)

Chemical
Agriculture

A report in the Bloomington Pantagraph (January 1) says that publicity for the new chemical farming system a year ago attracted much attention by the claims of extreme yields, a canner reported. Up to 200 tons of tomatoes a year were reported. That was by growing two crops a year under glass, however. Only one crop a year is produced in Bloomington under glass. Florists are keenly interested in the new program, although it has so far failed to show sufficient superior merit to justify a general change in equipment. Full reports and discussion of the subject are scheduled for their annual conference at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture next March. At Purdue University tanks of sand were used, the solution pumped into the tanks and drained out at regular intervals. Very dilute solutions are necessary. The supply of iron is most difficult for it does not remain in solution long and must be renewed. Nine purchased chemicals used are potassium nitrate, calcium nitrate, manganese chloride, boric acid, copper sulfate, zinc sulfate, magnesium sulfate and sodium dihydrogen phosphate, the iron supplied at intervals of two weeks by dissolving ferric chloride or ferrous sulfate in water.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 11

Section 1

January 17, 1938

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Mordecai Ezekiel, economic advisor to the Secretary of Agriculture, warned last night that high costs of materials might cancel Government efforts to stimulate building construction, through lowered interest costs. In an address before the Jewish Community Center forum, Washington, D.C., Ezekiel urged that producers of building materials be given an opportunity to work out a program of concerted price reductions to stimulate an expansion in house construction. Only a small part of increases in building costs during the last two years can be attributed to rising labor costs, Ezekiel said. (Washington Post.)

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY Illness rate increases as income rate decreases, the U.S. Public Health Service indicates today in the first published findings of the National Health Survey, a \$4,000,000 WPA project and the most comprehensive study of its kind in American history. Basing its conclusions on material obtained in the winter of 1935-36, the Public Health Service discovered that annual days of disability per capita in the relief group was three times as great as among upper income families. "It is apparent that inadequate diet, poor housing, the hazards of occupation and the instability of the labor market definitely create immediate health problems," the report states. (Washington Post.)

DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT An exhibit showing many lines of work in the Department has been installed in the Patio of the Administration Building. This exhibit, which is to run through January 22, is open to the public each week day from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., except Saturday when the closing time is 2 p.m. Typical department activities are portrayed. The displays are largely self-explanatory, but persons interested in particular features may obtain additional information by consulting attendants who will be on duty throughout the exhibit. Members of the Department and their friends are cordially invited to visit the exhibit, thereby becoming more familiar with the range and character of departmental functions.

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says the Banco do Brazil and the American Chamber of Commerce have concluded an exchange agreement by which the bank, recognizing the United States as Brazil's best customer, puts that country in a position on the foreign exchange slate second to no other nation. Actually, United States exporters receive a privileged position.

"Food Digest" A new "digest" magazine is the Food Digest, of which the first issue was the November number. A note says: "The Food Digest is a magazine consisting of articles from leading magazines and food publications on the subject of cookery and nutrition."

1937 Forest The lowest recorded burn and a new low record for
Fires Low man-caused forest forest were chalked up in 1937 for the
157 National Forests, according to preliminary reports of the Forest Service, which administers the 173 million acres of publicly owned forest lands. The 1937 burn per million acres was only 508 acres. The lowest previous record for an entire season was 800 acres per million, burned in 1933. The low burns of other years were 833 acres per million in 1930 and 1,000 acres per million in 1906, which remained the low record for 24 years. The highest recorded burn of any year was that in 1910 when 25,642 acres per million were burned over. In 1932-36 registered 65 percent of the total while in 1937 man-caused man-caused forest fires comprised only 53 percent of the total. Light- (fire
ning caused many fires in 1937.

Conservation (southern)
of Timber Joseph C. Kircher, regional/director of the Forest Service, told the Southeastern Planning Conference recently the South's forests can grow more than enough timber to keep present forest industries "going forever" provided the timber is protected from fire and "present destructive cutting practices are abandoned." Kircher said the forest industries of today "are utilizing small trees which had no market value a few years ago and to a large extent this is because the supply of larger sizes is gone." He urged "cutting practices that will build up or maintain sufficient growing stock to utilize the growing power of the land." Of the total forest area in the South, Kircher said, only 40 percent has organized fire protection and "on much of the rest fires still burn uncontrolled." (Richmond Times Dispatch, January 12.)

Urges Trade Support for the trade reciprocity program of the
Pacts Support Department of State was urged upon men engaged in transportation in an address recently by Eugene P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, before the annual meeting of the New York Freight Forwarders and Brokers Association. Mr. Thomas said the reciprocity program, which has thus far been extended to the nations with which the United States carries on 34 percent of its foreign trade, was the most important factor that had yet appeared in the efforts of industry and commerce to return to normal. Mr. Thomas urged also that men engaged in the forwarding of freight band together to further the interests of foreign trade beyond the limits now set by government. Such a group, he said, should coordinate the aims and efforts of foreign traders with those of the government. (New York Times, January 12, 1938)

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching
Jan. 13 bill (H.R. 1507) (pp. 604-618 and 622-627). Mr. Wheel-
er asked the Senate to agree to the House amendment to
the bill (S. 1077) to amend the act creating the Federal Trade Commis-
sion, but on objection of Mr. Copeland he withdrew his request and
stated that he would bring the matter up again in about a week (pp. 618-
621). This amendment to the bill would give the Federal Trade Commis-
sion control over false advertising of food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics,
instead of the Food and Drug Administration.

Both Houses received a message from the President, transmitting
the report of the Works Progress Administrator on the progress of the
Works Program, placing primary emphasis on activities of the first 10
months of 1937; referred Senate Committee on Investigation of Unemploy-
ment and Relief Problems and House Committee on Appropriations (pp. 601
and 659).

House, The House began ^{general} debate on the Treasury-Post Office
Jan. 13 Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R. 8947) which had been
reported from the Committee on Appropriations (H.Rept.
1666) (pp. 631-659).

Several short speeches were made regarding the Woodrum amendment
to the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill which authorizes the
President to eliminate or reduce items in appropriation bills (pp. 629-
631, 640-641, and 653-655). Messrs. Lambertson and Taber opposed
the amendment, and Messrs. Woodrum and Cochran favored it. Mr. Ludlow
announced that the Committee on Appropriations is considering the offer-
ing of an amendment to the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Bill to
exempt it from the item veto provision and said that there is a possi-
bility that similar action will be taken on other appropriation ^{bills} (p. 631).

The House received a supplemental estimate of appropriation for
the fiscal year 1938 for the Forest Service (fighting and preventing
forest fires) \$1,279,417 (H.Doc. 475); referred Committee on Appropria-
tions.

The House also received a supplemental estimate of appropriation
for the fiscal year 1938 for the administration of the Sugar Act of
1937, \$39,750,000 (H.Doc. 477); referred Committee on Appropriations.

Items of particular interest in the appendix: resolution adopted
by the National Grange urging repeal of the Miller-Tydings Resale
Price Maintenance Act (pp. 681-682) (inserted by Mr. Celler); radio
address by former Senator Harry B. Hawes, "Conservation Progress" (pp.
682-683) (inserted by Mr. Robertson); extension of remarks of Mr. Maver-
ick opposing the item veto provision (pp. 684-685). (Prepared by Office
of Budget and Finance.)

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching
Jan. 14 bill (H.R. 1507) (pp. 691-711).

House, The House continued ^{general} debate on the Treasury-Post
Jan. 14 Office Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R. 8947) (pp. 718-758). Speeches of interest to this Department made during debate: by Mr. Knutson, "calling attention to certain wasteful operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority" (pp. 722-730); by Mr. Treadway, opposing reciprocal trade agreements (pp. 730-734); by Mr. Culkin, denying the truth of statements made by Prof. James E. Boyle of Cornell University in an article for the Saturday Evening Post which, Mr. Culkin said, "presented the American dairyman as a lawless, incompetent and ne'er-do-well resident of the country" (pp. 740-742); also speeches on item veto (see below).

Mr. Lambertson and Mr. Maverick spoke in opposition to the item veto provision in the Independent Offices ^{Appropriation} Bill (pp. 716-718 and 742-746), and Mr. Woodrum spoke in favor of the provision and attempted to justify himself in proposing the amendment (pp. 718-722).

The House received from the President a proposed provision affecting the existing appropriation of the Farm Credit Administration for farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, fiscal years 1937 and 1938 (H.Doc. 473); referred Committee on Appropriations (p. 758).

The House Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers made a report on the disposition of papers in the Department of Agriculture (H.Rept. 1668).

Items of particular interest in the appendix: letter from Mr. Sumners (Chairman of House Judiciary Committee) to Mr. Taylor (Chairman of House Appropriations Committee) asserting that the item veto provision is constitutional; also a statement compiled by the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress giving the language of the constitutional provision of each one of the 39 states which have the item veto provision (inserted by Mr. Taylor) (pp. 772-775).

Mich. Dyed Potatoes, dyed an easter egg violet, will form a large part of the diet of swine on 45,000 Michigan farms this year, says a Lansing report by the Associated Press. R. C. Lindstrom, federal supervising inspector under the AAA, said 711,000 bushels of potatoes being purchased by the government to relieve a gutted market will be dyed to make certain they are not used for human consumption. The growers will be permitted to keep the potatoes and use them as feed or destroy them. Lindstrom explained that while the vegetable dye contains no poisonous substance, the potato control committee believed violet potatoes would not be tempting at the table.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 12

Section 1

January 18, 1938

WORLD HIGH- WAY MILEAGE

The United States has about 3,065,000 miles of highway, or about one-third of the total highway mileage of the world, which is around 9,687,000 miles, according to a world highway survey made public yesterday by the Automotive-Aeronautics Trade Division of the Department of Commerce. In about eight years, the report said, the highways of the world had increased more than 3,105,000 miles, and the number of motor vehicles registered by 12,028,400. (Press.)

RFC LOAN FOR WOOL

Representative Cummings of Colorado said yesterday he expected the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make a \$15,000,000 stabilization loan to peg the price of scoured wool at about 81 cents a pound. Mr. Cummings and Senators Adams and Johnson of Colorado conferred with RFC representatives last week when James G. Brown of Pueblo, official of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, applied for the loan he said was needed to prevent a possible \$168,000,000 loss to producers and feeders on their 1937 and 1938 wool clips and lamb crops. (Associated Press.)

CANADIAN EXPORTS UP

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, reviewing Canada's \$459,713,646 export trade with the United States in 1937, reports large gains in sale of Canadian goods admitted across the line at lowered rates of duty under the 1935 Canada-United States trade agreement. Noting an increase of \$53,048,979 over the 1936 export totals, the bureau pointed out that a \$39,869,746 gain in items contained in the agreement raised their total value to \$216,808,892. (Canadian Press.)

GERMAN BEET SUGAR

A bumper sugar beet crop, establishing an all-time record, is anticipated in Germany in the current season, says a report to the Department of Commerce from Leipzig, made public yesterday. The prediction is that the crop will aggregate 13,332,000 metric tons, against 10,648,000 tons last season. As an offset to the large crop, it was stated, the sugar content of the new crop probably will not be as great as that of last season. (New York Times.)

Congress, Jan. 15 The Senate continued debate on the antilynching bill (H.R. 1507) (pp. 795-814). The Senate received the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (also embodying estimates made by the Board of several proposed changes in the Retirement Act); referred Committee on Civil Service (p. 791). Mr. Byrd submitted his individual views on S. 2970, the Senate reorganization bill, which were ordered to be printed as part II of S. Rept. 1236 (p. 792). The Senate recessed until Monday, January 17.

The House continued debate on the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Bill (H.R. 8947) for 1939 and began reading the bill for amendment (p. 817-831). Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts spoke in favor of the merit system as opposed to the spoils system in making appointments to the Federal Service (pp. 831-832). The House adjourned until Monday, January 17.

Items of particular interest in the appendix: the legislative program of the National Grange (summary of resolutions adopted by the Grange in its annual session, inserted by Mr. Byrd) (pp. 837-839); extension of remarks of Mr. Cochran on constitutionality of the item veto (pp. 840-842); statement of Mr. Eicher before Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry giving views on McAdoo-Eicher farm bill (S. 2732) (pp. 843-845). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following Examinations examinations: unassembled, principal plant physiologist, \$5,600, Bureau of Plant Industry; applications must be on file not later than the following dates: (a) February 14, if received from states other than those in (b); (b) February 17, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming; unassembled, motor truck driver, 50 cents an hour, heavy duty trucks with hydraulic hoists, for appointment in Washington, D.C., only, Treasury Department. applications must be on file by January 31, necessary forms may be obtained from the Civil Service Commission, 7th and F. Sts., NW., Washington, D.C.

Trade Unions Sidney C. Sufrin is author of "Labor Organization in Agriculture Agricultural America, 1930-35." in The Am. J. Soc. Sociology (Jan.) An abstract of the article says: "The trade-union movement in American agriculture has not equaled the extent that it has reached in industry. Since the New Deal, however, unionism in agriculture has taken a sudden spurt forward. This new unionization is strongest among the casual workers engaged in occupations which require group activity. Racial homogeneity, as well as social stability, seem necessary conditions for agricultural labor organizations. Most of the unions are associated with the American Federation of Labor, although that body has not as yet granted a charter to an Agricultural International. The sudden articu-

late interest in working conditions and wages probably can be ascribed to the depressed condition of the incomes of these farm workers and the propaganda for unionization and organization resulting from New Deal policies."

Hybrid Seed Corn Estimate of hybrid seed corn for spring planting indicates supplies sufficient to plant nearly 15,000,000 acres, or about one-seventh of the nation's total corn acreage, reports Dr. Merle L. Jenkins, corn specialist of the Department. This is about five times as much as was available last year. Practically all of the hybrid seed is available only to farmers in the north central states. Iowa and Illinois, states producing about one-fourth of the nation's corn crop, have the largest hybrid seed corn supply--enough to plant about 50 percent of the corn acreage in each state. Ohio and Indiana have sufficient seed to plant about 30 percent of the acreage; Wisconsin and Minnesota, 20 to 30 percent; and Nebraska, 10 percent. All of the Corn Belt states run experimental trials in which hybrids are compared among themselves and the regular open-pollinated varieties of corn, for observations on yield, drought resistance, lodging, smut resistance and other qualities. They give the growers the most reliable data available on the hybrids best suited to their section.

Representation in Rural Areas "Reapportionment and Urban Representation" is the title of an article by David O. Walter, University of Illinois, in The Annals (January). He says in part: "Although in twenty-one states the urban population is now in a majority, in only eleven of them can that majority control the legislature. It happens that in the ten others the rural dominance is due primarily to constitutional restrictions rather than to obsolete apportionments; but that is not true of the general over-representation of rural areas...The urban-rural conflict is rather one between the metropolitan cities and the rural areas than between all those places classed as urban in the federal census and the rural areas. Many villages classed as urban with 2,500 or more inhabitants are rural in feeling...The bitter cleavage between those centers and the rural areas, with the other urban population aligning with one side or the other in different states, is unlikely to diminish...This antagonism can fairly be considered an industrial-agrarian conflict; for despite the large number of individual factories in small cities and towns, the bulk of American industry is concentrated in some two hundred metropolitan counties, with no evidence of any considerable prospect of deconcentration. We may expect, then, that the urban-rural or industrial-agrarian conflict will continue along the lines laid down already."

Coffee Decree A report from Managua to the New York Times says the President of Nicaragua has abolished the decree requiring that ripe coffee be picked berry by berry instead of stripping the trees. In the latter method the picker strips the coffee off the trees and damages them.

Fla. Pine Pulp Plant A future of economic progress was predicted for the South by political and business leaders at Fernandina, Florida, recently at the dedication of the first unit of a \$9,000,000 pulp mill as part of exercises marking "Florida Industries Day". In particular the throng of 5,000 paid honor to Dr. Charles H. Herty, the chemist by whose research in a small laboratory in Savannah the pulp mill's processes of manufacture were discovered. Asserting that the development thus far in the South was only "the curtain raiser for still greater industries that are to come in the form of white paper," Dr. Herty said: "This pine of the South, and I say so based upon my observations in the laboratory, has all the properties that will make it valuable for bookpaper, for bond paper and for rayon, but above all for newsprint..." (New York Times, Jan. 15.)

N.D. Food and Drug Law Business Week (January 15) says that the North Dakota state legislature last June amended the state food and drugs act, and says that the paragraph which causes "all the trouble and which makes the act the toughest on record is one that makes formula disclosure mandatory. "And though the act required the label 'to bear plainly and conspicuously adequate directions for use' as well, it was evident that what North Dakota was mainly interested in was the unmasking of proprietary products. As proof of its interest, the state recently paid visits to various retailers to check on compliance with the formula-disclosure requirement and, finding none, promptly clapped a ban on the sale of products of some hundred manufacturers...Now the situation is simmering. It will, the manufacturers say, blow right over as though the act had never made such demands. At least that's what they hope. But it may not be taking into account the crusading zeal of the North Dakota Food & Drug Commissioner, C.S. Ladd, who put the act through."

Fair Trade Practices An official of the Federal Trade Commission said recently there had been a decided increase of interest in an established form of government-business cooperation--the trade agreement conference to eliminate unfair trade practice, says an A.P. report in the Washington Star (January 14). Such agreements now govern nearly 200 industries. They are made in conference at which representatives of an industry gather voluntarily under commission auspices and decide on provisions concerning rebates, price discrimination, below-cost selling, misbranding, minimum standards for goods and similar questions. The Trade Commission has more applications for such agreements pending, the official said, than at any time since this method of cooperation first was tried in 1919.

Beef in Peru A Lima cable to the New York Times says that owing to a marked shortage of beef, which began to be felt early this month, the government has ordered cattle dealers to keep a reserve corresponding to 2 percent of the total slaughtered in the previous 6 months.

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 13

Section 1

January 19, 1938

FREIGHT RATE REVENUES

Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture joined representatives of industry yesterday in arguments to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the railroads would lose revenue if the 15 percent freight rate increase for which they have asked was granted to them. He said the increase not only would reduce revenue for the roads because of reduced traffic, but also would "intensify" the business recession. "The commission might well consider," Mr. Wallace said, "what the result would be if every industry throughout the country would increase its rates or prices in the face of the recession. There would be a still further fall in demand for goods and services, and the volume of traffic would fall still further." (A.P.)

CROP CONTROL LEGISLATION

State agriculture officials apparently have failed in their efforts to obtain sweeping changes in cotton provisions of the new crop control legislation. Chairman Smith, South Carolina, of the Senate Agriculture Committee, said yesterday that congressional conferees had agreed upon a cotton program "compromising between House and Senate bills". He said this compromise fixed cotton production for this year at 10,600,000 bales and limited benefit payments for cotton growers to the amount of funds, previously available under the soil conservation act. (A.P.)

"BETTER BABIES"

A "plan of action", dependent on increased federal participation in a proposed national campaign to reduce deaths at childbirth, was presented yesterday to President Roosevelt at the end of the two-day session on better care for mothers and babies, called by Miss Katharine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. Embodied in a report of the "findings committee" summarizing the approved recommendations of the conference, the plan was discussed in detail with the President by Miss Lenroot, Dr. Fred L. Adair of Chicago, chairman of the committee, and five committee members who went with them to the White House. The 500 delegates who attended the conference decided unanimously that more and better measures must be taken through national and state agencies to increase the number of qualified physicians, especially in rural areas. (New York Times.)

Binder Tractor for Terraces A new type of hookup between tractor and grain binder, to facilitate harvesting grain on terraced land, has been designed at the soil conservation experimental station at Clarinda, Iowa, according to R. A. Norton, station superintendent. Section lengths of the binder shaft were rearranged so that the knuckle of the shaft came directly over the connection of the binder hitch and the tractor drawbar, Mr. Norton explains, enabling the machinery to pass over uneven ground without injury to the power drive and without impairing operation. With the rebuilt hook-up a terraced grain field can be harvested in the normal way, crossing the terrace ridges and channels from practically any direction, Mr. Norton reports. (Seed World, January 14.)

Newsprint from Straw A Pittsburgh inventor, Dr. Frederick W. Hochstetter, announced recently the discovery, after nearly 30 years of research, of a revolutionary method for making paper--not to mention "synthetic cotton" and cotton's numerous plastic derivatives--from ordinary straw and other waste farm products, says a Pittsburgh report in Editor & Publisher (January 15). Newsprint made by the new process, it is estimated, would sell for approximately \$30 a ton as compared to the present price of \$50 a ton. According to its inventor, this newsprint would not only be cheaper, but would have the following additional advantages over the ground wood pulp product now in general use; greater flexibility, immunity to discoloration and brittleness caused by drying and exposure to light; greater strength; higher opacity; and the ability to absorb less ink yet take a sharper, clearer image. Paper has been made from straw before, but processes have been either too expensive or too hard on the fibres to be practical.

County Stock Association Go Fillmore County, Minnesota, goes credit for organizing the first county livestock record association in the United States. Cooperating farmers will be assisted in keeping records of production on dairy and beef cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and horses. A field man will work, full time helping farmer study the feeding, breeding and management of all kinds of livestock. San Guard in this magazine (Country Home) some months ago urged the formation of livestock record associations somewhat along these lines. We are glad to see the idea tried out and wish its progressive organizers success. (Country Home, January.)

Farm Business Associations "Red ink erasers wouldn't be a bad name for the four farm business associations (with 500 members in 39 Iowa counties) which held their annual meetings the week after Thanksgiving," says M. Glen Kirkpatrick in the Farm Journal (January). "A fifth association is being formed in 10 northwest counties. Two Kansas associations are in their seventh year; one in Illinois

is finishing its thirteenth year. Paul Sturges tells how these associations work; membership costs \$15 an year. A field agent, skilled in farm management, is hired to act as traveling auditor and advisor. He visits each farm at least four times a year. Each member is given a set of books for keeping records of income and outgo. Once a year the field agent goes over these records and helps members interpret them. All records are confidential. At various times the field man conducts tours to farms where profitable methods are used,...Results? In one Iowa association with 167 members, net income per farm jumped from \$1,394 to \$1,760 a year after a field agent was hired..."

Radio in Schools

The Prairie Farmer (January 15) in an editorial on school radio, says: "...First attempt of this kind was 'The Little Red Schoolhouse of the Air' on WLS 15 years ago. Through the intervening years we have cooperated closely with school executives, constantly studying the problem. Five years ago we began working out a plan for a helpful school radio program, but waited until a year ago to launch it on the air. 'Schooltime' as directed by John Baker has become one of the classics of radio. In many hundreds of schools this daily 15 minutes is tuned in as part of the curriculum. In Cook County, Illinois, 40,000 pupils listen daily. A survey now in progress will determine the exact status of school radio in Illinois. In Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin we have a vast audience. 'Schooltime' fits into the daily educational scheme with carefully selected and carefully planned subject matter from the vast resources available to WLS. Many rural schools have recently installed radios, since they are assured of a suitable and valuable program. Soon we expect to see radio considered as essential as the globe, maps and encyclopedia. Prairie Farmer is proud of 'Schooltime'."

Profitable Farm Markets

The Journal of Marketing (January) contains "The Census of Agriculture--A Primary Guide to Profitable Farm Markets" by Vergil D. Reed, Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Census. An editor's note says: "This article and the one which follows deal with the statistical measurement of highly imports parts of the total market in the United States. It hardly needs to be pointed out, yet it is perhaps worth while to do so, that no statistical measurement is better than the definition of classes on which is it based." "The following article" to which is referred is "What Do You Mean--Rural and Urban? by W. H. Meserole.

Vegetative Cover

"New mechanical methods for quick development of vegetative cover that have been on trial by the Soil Conservation Service at its Athens, Georgia, demonstration project are expected to prove valuable to farmers of the Southeastern States wherever they are organized for community effort in the use of heavy farm machinery," says three workers of the Soil Conservation Service in Agricultural Engineering (January). "...Chiefly they consist of combination of subsoiling to a depth of approximately 18 inches, mechanical showing of grass sprigs or propagation of cover from seed and mechanical mulching by means of a manure spreader..."

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the anti-lynching
Jan. 17 bill (H.R. 1507) (pp. 843-870).

The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported out with amendments the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R. 8837) (S.Rept. 1303). The Senate received from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture a report, pursuant to law, of the Department's activities under the appropriations for the control of outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases; referred Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (p. 847).

Both Houses received from the Secretary of Agriculture a report entitled "Skilled Investigations at the Scene of the Accident Needed to Develop Causes", which will be printed as part 5 of H.Doc. 462 (pp. 847, 914). Messrs. Hayden and Truman submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill (H.R. 8838) to amend the Federal Aid Highway Act; referred Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads (p. 848).

House, The House continued debate on the Treasury-Post Office
Jan. 17 Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R. 8947) (pp. 882-913).

The House Committee on Appropriations reported out the Navy Department Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R. 8993) (H.Rept. 1699).

The House Committee on Public Lands reported out without amendment the bill (H.R. 7513) providing for addition of certain lands to the Tahoe National Forest, Nevada (H.Rept. 1700).

The House received from the Secretary of Agriculture a letter transmitting a proposed amendment to the Small Claims Act of December 28, 1922; referred Committee on Claims (p. 914). Under the proposed amendment the head of any department would be authorized to pay any claim of not more than \$200 out of the appropriation for the conduct of the work out of which the claim arose.

Item of particular interest in the appendix: address by Halloran H. Brown, President of New York State Horticultural Society, "Planned Economy", in which he opposed crop-control legislation (pp. 920-922) (inserted by Senator Copeland). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Fleece "A fleece opener which will be to the wool grower
Opener what the abcock tester is to the dairyman has been developed at the University of California by J. F. Wilson, assistant professor of animal husbandry. This apparatus mixes the fleece so thoroughly that a small sample of 20 grams will give the true average of the quality of the entire fleece...Also he will for the first time be able to determine the quality of wool produced by any individual animal in his flock..."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 14

Section 1

January 20, 1938

WORLD SCIENCE ORGANIZATION A Copenhagen cable to the New York Times says the plan for a permanent organization of world scientists recently approved by the American Association for the Advancement of Science has received the support of Dr. Thorvald Madsen, for many years president of the League of Nations Health Committee, who is endeavoring to arrange a conference of scientists of all the democratic countries at Geneva. Professor Nils Bohr, collaborator with Lord Rutherford on the theory of the atom and a Nobel Prize winner, also is supporting the plan. Writing in the Social-Demokraten, Dr. Madsen says the League is the proper place for insuring the freedom and protection of scientists for the good of mankind.

MEXICAN CUSTOMS "In a move toward a self-contained national economy for Mexico, President Lazaro Cardenas issued yesterday an executive decree raising customs duties between 100 and 200 percent on most major articles of import from the United States, with some rates being increased 400 percent," reports Frank L. Kluckhohn in a Mexico City cable to the New York Times. "The avowed intention is to eliminate all but machinery imports...The tariff increases not only chiefly affect the United States, which has been selling to Mexico about 70 percent of what she buys, but they specifically discriminate against United States goods...Controverting official Mexican statements that machinery and other chief necessary imports would continue without impediment, the tariff on machetes used for agricultural purposes was raised 150 percent..."

N.Y. FARM SOCIETY Governor Lehman of New York declared at the annual dinner of the State Agricultural Society last night that "every protection which the state legitimately can provide" should be given to the product of the farmers to assure it reaching the consumer "at a fair and reasonable price." His statement was interpreted as a reference to the "spread" between the price paid to farmers for milk and the amount charged the consumer in the city, which has been the subject of constantly increasing criticism. Following the line of his annual message to the legislature, the Governor said that state assistance in the organization of cooperatives for the mutual benefit and protection of the producer and consumer "is a proper field of state activity in normal times." (New York Times.)

Redcap Tomato A new hybrid tomato believed to be very promising for canning and for the market garden because of its earliness and smoothness of fruit has been developed by the vegetable crop specialists at the state experiment station at Geneva, New York, after ten years selection and has been named Redcap. The new tomato came from a cross between John Baer and Grant made on the station grounds in 1927. It has been under test with other varieties of the John Baer group and at Geneva has produced more early fruit than any other variety, even the station's recently introduced Nystate. In describing Redcap, Prof. C. B. Sayre, head of the Division of Vegetable Crops at the station, says: "Redcap sets the crown and adjacent clusters freely and these fruits mature rapidly during the first weeks of picking. The fruits are deep, oblate, large, smooth with shallow cavity, and when viewed from either end appear slightly elongated..." (Seed World, January 14.)

Scientific Spirit Three earmarks for the identification of "intelligent behavior" were described recently by Dr. Ralph Gerard, Professor of Physiology at the University of Chicago, at the American Institute. He credited the scientific spirit with such progress as civilization has made in the direction of intelligent behavior and added that pure science alone could assure the future of the present confused social system. The future of our institutions is still made uncertain, however, by a splitting of intelligence from emotion, which is "rooted in the brain mechanism". (New York Times.)

Philippine Economics A plan for cushioning the economic impact of independence on the Philippine Islands has been agreed to in principle and only the details remain to be worked out, President Roosevelt announced recently. The projected arrangement envisages a gradual imposition of American tariffs against Philippine products from now until about 1960, he explained. To accomplish this, the President said, it would be necessary to modify the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act, according to which full tariff duties would be applied to imports in the Philippines in 1946.

Improvement of Poultry Poultry raisers who buy chicks from hatcheries co-operating under the National Poultry Improvement Plan tell from labels on advertising and chick boxes the exact stage of breed improvement and pullorum disease control of the chicks they buy. These distinctive designs have been adopted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and labels are supplied participating hatcheries from the official state agencies in each of the 42 cooperating states. Only the approved and certified stages are of commercial interest to chick buyers, the higher breeding states being used only to produce foundation stock for flock improvement breeding programs. (The Prairie Farmer, January 15.)

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching bill
Jan. 18 (H.R. 1507) (pp. 933-957).

Mr. Bridges addressed the Senate, criticizing the activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority. (pp. 942-951.)

Mr. Capper inserted in the Record the legislative program of the Comanche County Farm Bureau at Coldwater, Kansas, as contained in resolutions adopted by that organization (p. 931).

Mr. Davis inserted in the Record correspondence between himself and F.X.A. Eble, managing director of the Made in America Club, Inc., in which the administration of the reciprocal trade agreements program was criticized (pp. 930-931).

House, The House passed the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R. 8947) (pp. 959-967).
Jan. 18

The House began general debate on the Naval Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R. 8993) (pp. 972-995).

The House received from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture a report, pursuant to law, of the Department's activities under the appropriation for control of outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases; referred to Committee on Agriculture (p. 996).

Items of particular interest in the appendix: speech by Mr. Coffee of Washington on January 12, 1938, during consideration of the bill (S. 1077) to amend the act creating the Federal Trade Commission (which contains provisions for control of false advertising of food, drugs, etc.) in which he stated that the pending bill is inadequate and favored passage of the food and drug bill (pp. 1002-1007); address by Mrs. Jenckes of Indiana, before the National Association of Hot House Vegetable Growers December 16, 1937, "The Cost of Reciprocal Trade Agreements to the Hot House Vegetable Growing Industry in the United States" (pp. 1010-1011). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Italo-German Germany and Italy will exchange 30,000 farm and Labor Experiment industrial workers in March as an experiment in strengthening both the political and economic bonds of the Rome-Berlin axis. The experiment in mass labor collaboration, announced recently, will send Italians skilled in land reclamation and production of wheat, potatoes and sugar beets to Southern and Western Germany to reinforce the Reich campaign for greater harvests. At the same time German artisans will come to Italy to place their technical training at the service of Italian industry. Dr. Robert Ley, Nazi labor head, and Franco Angelini, president of the National Fascist Confederation of Farm Workers, arranged the transfer. (A.P.)

Control of The soil erosion control operations of the Soil Conservation Service were expanded during the fiscal year to cover 8,500,000 acres of private land under voluntary cooperative agreements with more than 50,000 landowners, H. H. Bennett, chief of the service, stated in his annual report to Secretary Wallace. Contour cultivation, strip cropping, terracing, improved crop rotation and the use of cover crops were among the practices provided in the agreements which, Mr. Bennett said, "allied the individual farmer and governmental agencies in a new and more effective approach to the problem of conserving soil resources on a national scale." A major improvement in the erosion control technique was a shift from structural devices to greater use of vegetation. During the year nearly 140,000,000 plants and almost 10,000,000 pounds of seed were provided from demonstration projects and Civilian Conservation Corps areas. (New York Times.)

N.Y. Botanical About 175 new kinds of hardy, seedless grapes, many of them deemed suitable for commercial culture, were developed in experimental work done at the New York Botanical Garden during the past year, it was announced recently by Dr. H. A. Gleason, head curator. Work on the grapes has been undertaken in conjunction with the New York Experiment Station at Geneva, he said. Of the development of the grapes, he said: "It is not at all unlikely that the commercial value of the work of Dr. A. B. Stout, director of the garden's laboratories, will exceed the entire cost of the garden during the forty years of its history." The growth of the herbarium at the garden by more than 41,000 specimens during the past year, Dr. Gleason said, has made it the largest collection of press and classified plants to be found under single management anywhere in this country. It now contains 1,887,889 specimens. (New York Times.)

Funds for Two gifts to the Commonwealth Fund totaling Rural Work \$8,000,000 by Edward S. Harkness, its president, were revealed recently in the annual report of the organization for 1937. Temporarily the income from \$3,000,000 is to be used for the development of rural hospitals. The outlay, according to the report, was primarily for the provision of rural community hospitals, the encouragement of rural public health services and the improvement of medical research, teaching and professional education. (Press.)

Rural Daily average sales of general merchandise in small Sales towns and rural areas for December were about 3 percent below December 1936, when rural sales were the largest on record, according to estimates of the Department of Commerce. Total sales for the year were about 6 percent above those for 1936 and 22 1/2 percent above 1935, but were still 2 1/2 percent below 1929, when the index figure was 125 for the year, the report said. (Press.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 15

Section 1

January 21, 1938

ECONOMIC COOPERATION

World economic cooperation, as a war cure, was advocated by speakers before yesterday's session of the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, an organization of eleven associations representing 7,000,000 women throughout the country. Throughout the addresses and discussions, approval and praise were given to the administration's reciprocal trade treaty policy as a program of international cooperation. In an address upon "Peaceful Change," James T. Shotwell, Professor of History at Columbia University, urged the formation of a "house of economic planning" at Geneva in which problems of world welfare would be studied "in the interests of all." (New York Times.)

MEXICAN TARIFF

"United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels expressed to officials of the Mexican Government yesterday, 'both great surprise and regret' that Mexico had raised her tariffs yesterday from 100 to 200 percent on major articles of import from the United States," reports Frank L. Kluckhohn, in a Mexico City wireless to the New York Times. "'If this policy should endure, it would be contrary to the spirit of the Buenos Aires conference, which our State Department supports and Mexico pledged itself to support,' he said later at a press conference. The Ambassador remarked that he did not believe the new tariffs aimed directly at the United States. But he conceded 90 percent of the imports affected (on a volume basis) came from the United States, as compared to the United States' 63 percent share of Mexican imports in 1937....."

WEATHER FORE- CASTING SERVICE

Improved weather forecasting service would go far toward reducing this country's \$50,000,000 average annual flood toll, the National Rivers and Harbors Congress was told yesterday by Merrill Bernard, chief of the Weather Bureau river and flood division. "Unfortunately," he added, "this must await the time when funds are available to establish necessary additional hydrologic and river gauging stations on tributary basins making up the major river systems, the cost of which will prove negligible when compared with the resulting reduction in loss of life, human misery and property damage." Bernard's address at the opening of the two-day conference followed presentation of conflicting views on President Roosevelt's regional planning proposal. (Washington Post.)

N.H. Animal Nutrition New England Homestead (January 15) says editorially: "The award of a special grant of \$2,000 by the Carnegie Institution of Washington for the continuation of the New Hampshire Experiment Station's experiments in animal nutrition during the coming year is indeed a fitting tribute for work well done. The grant makes possible the maintenance of the experiments conducted there by Prof. E. G. Ritzman in the metabolism of farm livestock. These investigations were begun in cooperation with Dr. F. G. Benedict of the Carnegie Institution in 1918, and have attracted the interest of scientists throughout the world. Visitors from a score of foreign countries have come to Durham to study the type of inexpensive respiration chamber and other equipment used..."

4-H Club Building The Los Angeles County (California) Farm Bureau Monthly (January) reports that "the California State Fair Board is ready to go ahead with construction of the new \$200,000 4-H Club building on the state fair grounds, one of the most complete structures of its kind in the United States...The new building will contain a total area of 74,620 square feet, of which 46,016 square feet will be given over to livestock and 6,767 square feet to poultry...The 4-H club membership in California is now in excess of 11,000..."

Farmers' Records The Farmer (St. Paul, January 15) contains "They Keep Records and Like Them" by William T. Foley. A note says: "In 1936, 152 farmers who kept records in cooperation with the Minnesota College of Agriculture had average receipts of \$7,504. The 30 most profitable farms averaged \$9,916. One of the cooperating farmers says that, as a result of the study of his enterprise as revealed by his books, he was able to increase the earnings of his farm by \$1,400 a year."

Potash Aids Corn Yield "Potash fertilizer applied with cultivator attachments to northern Iowa soil last summer brought about corn yield increases averaging 20 bushels per acre, it is reported by Bruce Kilpatrick, Iowa Extension Service agronomist," says Wallaces' Farmer (January 15). "The fertilizer formula used was 0-0-50 and the application rate was 200 pounds per acre. The tests were made on experimental demonstration plots on farms in nine counties. 'The highest yield increases were recorded on two hot alkali plots, where corn yield jumped 47 bushels per acre,' Kilpatrick said. In general, the net profit over cost of the fertilizer was \$7.45 an acre, figuring marketable corn at 50 cents a bushel and unmarketable corn at 25 cents a bushel. The increase in net profit was not due to yield increase alone, Kilpatrick pointed out. Much of it was due to the improvement in grain quality and reduced moisture content..."

Dr. Stanley Election of Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau Elected to GHA of Home Economics, to the board of trustees of Group Health Association, Inc., was announced recently, says a report in the Washington Post. Dr. Stanley becomes the first official of GHA, whose health clinic was launched at 1328 I Street Northwest, last November 1, chosen from outside the ranks of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. More than 500 Agriculture employees have applied for membership in the association, 425 of whom already have been accepted. Dr. Henry Rolf Brown, clinic director, reported there now are 1,156 paid-up members, exclusive of the 425 Agriculture workers yet to be signed up. Of this total, 203 are Social Security Board personnel, 62 are with the Rural Electrification Administration and the remainder are employees of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, chiefly its main unit, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Congress, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching
Jan. 19 bill (H.R. 1507) (pp. 1018-1039).

The House continued general debate on the Naval Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R. 8993) (pp. 1043-1075).

Hearings announced (pp. 1075-1076): Committee on Roads will hold public hearings on H.R. 8838, to amend the Federal Aid Highway Act and related proposals, Tuesday, January 25, at 10 a.m.; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce continues hearings on S. 69, train lengths bill, Thursday, January 20, at 10 a.m.

Item of particular interest in the appendix: legislative program of the National Farmers' Union (inserted by Mr. White of Idaho) (pp. 1082-1083). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Expansivity Charles G. Weber and Martin N.V. Geib, working in
of Paper the paper section of the National Bureau of Standards
in cooperation with a lithographic foundation, have developed a relatively simple method of measuring the expansivity of paper for a wide range of atmospheric humidities, the Department of Commerce announces. Specimens of paper are mounted under tension in a cabinet in which humidity is controlled by salt solutions. Changes of length of paper are measured with an optical lever, and the hygrometric conditions around the paper are determined with a wet and dry bulb hygrometer. (New York Times.)

Pegged Senator Schwartz of Wyoming said recently that the
Wool Prices Reconstruction Finance Corporation, cooperating with
wool producers and dealers, was completing plans to set up a \$10,000,000 corporation to set at 81 cents a pound the Boston delivered price of scoured wool. (A.P.)

Length of Farm Tenure R. C. Smith of Indianapolis, regional director of the Farm Security Administration, told farm landlords at the Purdue agricultural conference recently that by initiating a longer tenure system they not only would increase the value of their products, says a Lafayette report by the Associated Press. Smith said nearly a million farm families in the country have no permanent homes, since March 1, each year, finds them moving to another farm. With this prospect staring him in the face each year, the tenant farmer, Mr. Smith said, loses sight of the value of soil conservation, good management and maintenance of equipment in his desire to make a little money and feed his family. "With each successive move," Smith declared, "the tenant often finds himself a poorer farm ruined by the former tenant. By the same token, the landlord finds his farm losing value as each succeeding tenant takes up his March 1 migration. Both landlord and tenant lose by this system. (Salt Lake Tribune, Jan. 12.)"

Cotton Substitutes A Rome report by the Associated Press says Mussolini is pinning faith to the mulberry tree to help reduce Italy's use of foreign cotton. With cotton grown in Ethiopia, substitutes made from the mulberry tree and the ramie perennial, he hopes to find a substitute for about 15 percent of needs. From ramie still more is expected. These two sources are in addition to substitutes made from cellulose. The new fibre made from mulberry bark is called "gelsofil". The economic self-sufficiency drive has also brought to light a new product known as sodolin--a chemical mechanical fusion of hemp and cotton. (Memphis Commercial Appeal, Jan. 16.)

Spring vs. Fall Trees "Of interest to tree planters in the Northern States are two findings just reported by the Lake States Forest Experiment Station of the Forest Service at St. Paul, Minnesota," says H. L. Harris, agricultural editor, University of Minnesota, in Country Gentleman (February). "One is that spring-planted trees show a much greater survival than those planted in the fall and that with fall-planted trees the chances of survival are much greater on light and medium soils than on heavy soils. The second finding of interest in the northern areas was that tree seedlings grown from seed brought in from distant areas, especially from the South, do not withstand northern winters nearly as well as seed of local origin..."

Seed Cleaning and Treating "So great is the demand for seed cleaning and seed treating in western Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, that a seed company which built a machine last year to do this work for farmers is building several more machines for custom use among farmers this year," says Farm Journal (February). "As farm-grown oats and wheat go through the machine, it takes out weeds and chaffy kernels, then treats the seed with a commercial dust to control smut disease. The farmers pay 11 or 12 cents a bushel. Treatment increases oat yields as much as 20 bushels per acre."

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 16

Section 1

January 24, 1938

EMPLOYMENT ON FARMS

A statement emphasizing the unemployment situation in the Middle West and listing what he considers some of the obstacles to employment and business expansion was sent yesterday to the Senate Committee on Unemployment by George H. Davis, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. "In the testimony received by your committee it is apparent that almost all of the unemployment information dealt with industrial regions," wrote Mr. Davis. "Such figures alone do not portray the entire situation. Agriculture seems to be the part left out of the picture." Estimates gathered by the chamber indicate that about 3,000,000 are employed, either part or full time, on the approximately 7,000,000 farms in the United States. (Press.)

BRITISH TRADE PACT

While the stimulation of exports of American agricultural products to the United Kingdom resulting from a satisfactory reciprocal trade agreement with Great Britain is "the crux of the trade agreement problem," many obstacles stand in the way of concluding the negotiations, according to the current report of the Foreign Policy Association. The report, written by James Frederick Green with the aid of the association's research staff, states: "Willingness to negotiate a trade agreement with the United States marks not only the first large-scale revision of the Ottawa system, but also a reversal of British commercial policy. The incorporation of the colonial empire in the preference system gives credence to the arguments of Fascist countries that ownership of colonies is more valuable than theoretical rights to the open door." (Press.)

MARYLAND COLLEGE GIFT

Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, yesterday announced Charles E. McManus, president of the Crown Cork & Seal Company, had given the university farm properties valued at more than \$1,000,000, says a College Park report by the Associated Press. The property, known as Spring Hills Farm, is near Cockeysville, about 18 miles north of Baltimore. Dr. Byrd said the only condition attached to the gift was that the property or funds obtained from its sale be used solely for the benefit of agriculture. He said most of the poultry plant equipment at the farm would be transferred to College Park to become part of the university experiment station devoted to research and teaching.

Michigan Research Fund Dr. Robert S. Shaw, president of Michigan State College, recently announced that a \$500,000 trust endowment for agricultural research had been established for the college by the Horace H. Rackham and Mary A. Rackham fund. First utilization of the fund, Dr. Shaw indicated, will be the financing of study in the development of industrial uses for farm waste products. (Chicago Tribune, January 15.)

Advertising Meat Eating A million dollar advertising fund to stimulate America's declining taste for meat was recommended recently to the American National Live Stock Association by Thomas E. Wilson of Chicago, chairman of the board of Wilson and Company. Wilson told the association's first annual convention that the average American now eats only 120 pounds of meat a year, compared with an average of 137 pounds in the last 35 years. The average consumption, he said, from 1901 to 1910, was 146 pounds. Robert A. Wright, president of the Western Canada Live Stock Union, Saskatchewan, asserted that Canadian cattlemen were willing to help avoid "occasional gluts of Canadian fat or half fat cattle" which occur "at one or two of your markets". Both nations, he contended, are suffering from the want of trade agreements that are "equally fair and satisfactory". (Chicago Tribune, January 15.)

Auxins for Plants Dr. Frank Thoma, writing in Science News Letter (January 22) on the effect of hormones on plants, says in part: "Already one of these plant hormones is in widespread use among gardeners and nurserymen, to make roots form on cuttings of such valued woody plants as holly, yew, lemon, etc., which ordinarily are very stubborn about throwing out roots and must be propagated much more expensively by grafting, or grown from seed without certainty as to quantity or quality of the product. Another possible use, demonstrated thus far only in a scientist's greenhouse, is spraying hormones into unpollinated flowers of tomatoes and other plants, which then produce fruits completely without seeds. Commercial application of this very recent discovery will depend on finding ways of treating large numbers of flowers rapidly and cheaply. Some of the experimental results are making roots grow from leaves and even from petals of flowers...Several chemical manufacturing concerns have the material (hetero-auxin) on the market. It is offered under a variety of trade names (patented) but its chemical name is indole-3-acetic acid. Under that name its retail price is about \$3 a gram. That makes it rather expensive...but a little of the hormone goes a long way; plants react to dilutions as thin as one part in several millions...There are three kinds of auxins thus far known, called respectively auxin a, auxin b, and hetero-auxin. Hetero-auxin is the one that has been identified as the chemical indole-3-acetic acid and is now sold to nurserymen and laboratory workers with plants."

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching bill
Jan. 20 (H.R. 1507) (pp. 1091-1112).

Mr. Truman inserted in the Record a radio interview with Mr. Hayden, during which he discussed the Truman-Hayden amendment to H.R. 8838, to amend the Federal Highway Act, which provides that after January 1, 1940, no state shall receive federal aid for road construction unless it has enacted a five-point program looking to uniform motor-vehicle laws throughout the United States. The amendment is also printed in the Record (pp. 1113-1114).

Both Houses received a message from the President, transmitting (in accordance with Con. Res. 24, 75th Cong.) a report on Alaska--Its Resources and Development, prepared as one of a series of regional planning studies by the National Resources Committee (H.Doc. 485) (pp. 1114, 1151-1152).

House, The House continued debate on the Naval Appropriation
Jan. 20 Bill for 1939 (H.R. 8993) (pp. 1116-1143). Speeches made during debate on the bill: by Mr. Maas, favoring development of a new airport for Washington and opposing Gravelly Point and the Hoover Airport as sites (pp. 1117-1118); by Mr. Lord, opposing the farm bill and the wages-and-hours bill (pp. 1118-1119); by Mr. Pace, favoring immediate payment of the \$130,000,000 appropriated for price-adjustment payments to cotton producers (pp. 1119-1120).

The conference report on H.R. 8730, to amend the National Housing Act, was submitted to the House. The bill as amended by the conference committee and a statement explaining the changes made by the committee are printed in the Record (pp. 1144-1151).

The House received the annual report of the Rural Electrification Administration for 1937; referred Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (p. 1152).

House committee hearings announced (p. 1152): Committee on Roads, January 25, H.R. 8838, to amend the Federal Aid Highway Act; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, January 21, S. 69, train-lengths bill; Committee on Buildings and Grounds, January 21, H.R. 9016, Washington Airport.

Item of particular interest in the appendix: letter from Home Owners' Loan Corporation to the Speaker, answering charges made by the General Accounting Office, in its annual report, of "unwillingness of the officials to provide adequate accounting records and to make a full and complete accounting for the funds of the Corporation" (inserted by Mr. Cochran) (pp. 1167-1168). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching
Jan. 21 bill (H.R. 1507) (pp. 1172-1197). Majority Leader Bark-
 ley announced that, beginning Monday, he will ask the
Senate to convene at 11 a.m. and to sit at night in order to speed
action on the bill.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with
an amendment S.J.Res. 239, authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to
make an investigation of the Tennessee Valley Authority (p. 1171).

Mr. McKellar submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to
the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill preventing payment, from
any appropriation contained in the bill, of the salary of any person
(not already an employee of the Government) receiving \$4,000 or more,
unless such person is appointed with the advice and consent of the
Senate. (p. 1171).

The Senate recessed until Monday, January 24.

House, The House passed H.J.Res. 571 (reported from the
Jan. 21 Appropriations Committee earlier in the day) making ap-
 propriations available for administration of the Sugar
Act of 1937 (\$39,750,000) and for crop production and harvesting loans
(making funds already appropriated available through the fiscal year
1939). (pp. 1198-1200). Mr. Luther A. Johnson later spoke very briefly,
favoring the crop loans provided for in this measure (p. 1226).

The House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 8730, to amend
the National Housing Act (pp. 1223-1226).

The House passed the Naval Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R. 8993)
(pp. 1200-1223).

The legislative program for the House next week, as announced by
Majority Leader Rayburn, is as follows: Monday, District of Columbia
day; Tuesday, omnibus private-claims bill; Wednesday, calendar of com-
mittees; Thursday and Friday, District of Columbia Appropriation Bill
(p. 1228).

The House adjourned until Monday, January 24.

Items of particular interest in the appendix: radio address by Mr. Rams-
peck (Chairman of House Civil Service Committee) on the National Radio
Forum, January 17, "The Merit System" (pp. 1251-1253); address by Mr.
McClellan before Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association, January
19, "Floods--Their Prevention and Control" (pp. 1255-1256). (Prepared
by Office of Budget and Finance.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 17

Section 1

January 25, 1938

FARM BILL AGREEMENT

Farm bill conferees agreed yesterday to make government loans mandatory on corn, wheat and cotton under the ever-normal granary program, whenever prices of these crops drop below fixed levels, says an Associated Press report. Senator Smith, South Carolina, said the loans would operate only if farmers, in a referendum, had approved acreage and marketing control rules. He said the cotton loan would operate when prices were 52 percent of the parity value or less. Cotton loans would start at 8.35 cents a pound, he said. Wheat loans would be ordered when prices were 52 percent of parity. The present parity price of wheat is \$1.16 a bushel. Corn loans would operate when prices were 75 percent, or less, of parity. At present parity for corn is 85 cents a bushel.

SCIENCE TO AID TRAFFIC

An age of super-scientific traffic safety miracles twenty-five to fifty years in the future, when automobiles will automatically dry off wet pavements, and photo-electric cells, infra-red rays and short-wave radio will make accidents "impossible," was predicted last night by Dr. Millar McClintock of Harvard University and Professor John M. Lessells of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. McClintock, director of the bureau of street traffic research at Harvard, described a highway of the future, designed with a dividing center line, with grade separations at crossings and with marginal obstructions eliminated. Professor Lessells described the "hazard zone of motoring" --the slippery surfaces of wet pavement on which even the best brakes cannot hold. To eliminate this hazard he predicted "that some way will soon be found to give us, in effect, a battery of windshield wipers under the car." (Press.)

FREIGHT RATE HEARINGS

The Interstate Commerce Commission completed hearings yesterday on the request of railroads for a 15 percent increase in freight rates. Oral arguments on the case will begin next Monday. Briefs were ordered filed by February 9. During the day, major steel companies asked the Commission to exempt iron ore if the 15 percent freight rate increase asked by railroads were granted. (Associated Press.)

WORLD TRADE

Declaring that world peace depends upon international trade, Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation, yesterday praised the work of the government in "gradually proving to the world the benefits to be derived through proper and fair trade relations between countries." (Press.)

Sulfones Combat Bacteria The preparation of three new sulphur compounds, which tests on mice have shown to be from five to thirty times as good as sulfanilamide for combating bacterial infection, is announced in the current issue of Public Health Reports, published weekly by the U.S. Public Health Service. The compounds are known to chemists as "sulfones". The three new chemical weapons against bacteria are described by Dr. Hugo Bauer, research associate, and Dr. Sanford M. Rosenthal, senior pharmacologist of the division of pharmacology, National Institute of Health. One of these new chemicals, prepared by Drs. Bauer and Rosenthal, is described technically as a formaldehyde sulfoxylate derivative of the chemical known as di-amino-diphenyl-sulfone. On subcutaneous injection, the report states, this new sulphur compound "has a therapeutic index approximately five times as good as sulfanilamide given orally." "This compound is of interest," the report adds, "in that it is the first water-soluble preparation that we have obtained with high therapeutic activity." (Press.)

Markets for Bright Tobacco Southern exporters of bright leaf tobacco are seeking new outlets for the product in view of the elimination of some of the more profitable markets. Traveling salesmen are developing a new demand in South and Central America and are being sent into the Asiatic field, including India, notwithstanding that country's large native supply, says a Danville, Virginia, report to the New York Times. Spain has been off the market for Virginia-Carolina "brights" since the war there began. Her tobacco supplies have been met by taking leaf out of storage and sending it to England to be manufactured into cigarettes and pipe tobacco. Neither China nor Japan has purchased tobacco on the southern markets this year owing to the war in China, nor has any step yet been taken for the replacement of large supplies of stored leaf on the wharves at Shanghai destroyed by bombs or by fire. The German Reich, which, next to Great Britain, was the largest importer of American tobacco, is steadily reducing her import demand by encouraging home cultivation of tobacco.

U.S.-Brazilian Trade Study Joint committees of American and Brazilian business men have been formed, the State Department announced recently, to study the operation of the reciprocal trade agreements between the two countries and to report to their respective governments. The members will serve for two years. The announcement said the new committees were purely private organizations and independent of the governments. A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says news from Washington of the appointment of a mixed Brazilian-American trade committee was received there gladly. The origin of this committee was the visit of President ^{Roosevelt} to Brazil in 1936. The committee will be composed of two Brazilians appointed by President Vargas and two Americans appointed by President Roosevelt.

Plant Specimen Preservation Specimens of plants and flowers can now be preserved in all their natural color and beauty, according to a patent just granted to George R. Fessenden of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. Not only the color but the natural tissue structure of leaves, petals and other parts of plants may be preserved just as they appear in nature, it is said. Botanists now can make international exchanges of such specimens and study them under the microscope in natural color. It becomes possible to mount the specimens in films so that they can be projected in their original color and natural structure on large screens. The report in the New York Times describes the method of preservation and mounting, and concludes: The new preservation method, it is professed, overcomes the disadvantages of brittleness, fragility and color fading exhibited by specimens mounted by the processes heretofore generally used. The inventor dedicates his invention to the free use of the government.

Examination The Civil Service Commission announces the following examination: assembled, elevator conductor, \$1,080, applications must be on file not later than (a) February 14, if received from states other than those named in (b); (b) February 17, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Foreign Trade Balance The United States had in 1937 a favorable balance of about \$250,000,000 in its foreign trade, exports of the Department of Commerce report. This is more than twice as large as the \$100,000,000 predicted about a month ago by Secretary Roper. The new figure, which shows that during the year the United States had the greatest boom in international business since 1930, resulted from stimulation of sales for export by demands for armament programs abroad, improved economic conditions in purchasing nations, the improved domestic agricultural situation and other factors, the exports said. Reciprocal trade agreements were stressed as a helpful factor. The tentative estimates showed for 1937 exports around \$3,300,000,000 and imports of about \$3,050,000,000. The favorable balance of trade in 1936 was about \$34,000,000, the smallest in 40 years. (Press.)

Wire Floors for Calves H. H. Tucker, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, writes in Hoard's Dairyman (January 25) on "Raising Calves on Wire Floors". He says in the concluding paragraph: "The savings of labor, bedding, etc., obtained by this method are of course very important but are relatively small when compared to the improved health, greater gains, and more rapid growth of the calves. Cold, damp beds cause colds, pneumonia and some types of scours. Damp bedding is an ideal place for the development of bacteria...We are finding wire floors a great factor in helping us obtain the best conditions for growth and development."

**Hybrid Corn
in Illinois**

A Bloomington Pantagraph report from Urbana, Illinois, (January 14) says that the greatest development of recent years in the Corn Belt--hybrid corn--proved to be the best attraction and most discussed subject at the annual Farm and Home week program that brought a registration of over 2,000 farmers at the College of Agriculture recently. It was the drawing card that brought a record attendance at the 15th annual meeting of the Illinois Crop Improvement Association, where medals were distributed to a score of men who produced over 100 bushels of corn per acre. Estimates that half the 1938 Illinois corn crop will be planted with hybrid seed were revised upward in many private contemplations of the situation. J. L. Robinson of Iowa State College, one of the speakers, estimated that there will be nearly enough hybrid seed corn to plant the entire Iowa corn acreage. In only a year or so there'll be a surplus of hybrid seed, he said.

**Electric
Farming**

A completely electric farm with power gadgets doing most of the work from field to kitchen promises to be one of the most interesting exhibits at the New York World's Fair in 1939. The electric farm will be operating full blast when the fair opens, with crops and fruit trees growing, and dairy cattle, poultry and bees well settled in their ultramodern abodes in the shadow of New York's skyline. Hens will work overtime in electrically lighted laying houses; cows will be fed, watered and milked by electricity. Hotbeds, electrically heated, will sprout seeds and grow plants which later will be transplanted into a garden where an electrically operated irrigation system will keep them growing at full vigor. (C.W. in Country Home Magazine, February.)

Estimating

"A method for estimating the weights of beef and Cattle Weight dual-purpose cattle by the use of heart-girth measurements has recently been worked out by Bradford Knapp, Jr., of the Bureau of Animal Industry," says Thomas H. Bartilson, also of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in Country Gentleman (February). "The method...consists merely of measuring the girth of the animal with a steel or cloth tape at the point of smallest circumference just back of the forelegs, then checking the indicated weight for that measurement in the table. The animal should be standing squarely on all four feet, with head in upright position when the measurement is taken...The suggested weights are...accurate to within about thirty pounds, close enough to provide a good check on the weight of an animal when scales are not available or when it is inconvenient to use them. The methodfurnishes producers an excellent means of checking the progress of animals in the feedlot or pasture and livestock extension specialists and county agents a handy means of checking demonstration cattle as frequently as desired with little trouble. The complete tables and full directions for their use may be obtained from the Bureau of Animal Industry."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 18

Section 1

January 26, 1938

FARM PAYMENT LIMIT SET Proposals to place low limits on subsidy checks going to large-scale farmers have been discarded in favor of a \$10,000 top, legislators working on a new farm program announced yesterday. Chairman Smith of the Senate Agriculture Committee said it was agreed to increase somewhat the size of the checks to the "little fellow." The \$10,000 limit was decided upon in reconsidering an earlier decision to remove all limitations. Mr. Smith said the \$10,000 top would apply only to the amount going to one individual or corporation. Larger payments would be allowed, he said, in cases where all over \$10,000 was passed on to tenants or employees. (Associated Press.)

REDUCE RUBBER EXPORT QUOTAS A London report by the Associated Press says the International Rubber Regulation Committee, representing producers of 99 percent of the world's supply, yesterday reduced permissible rubber exports to 60 percent of basic quotas for the second quarter of 1938. A quota of 70 percent was allowed for the first quarter. In 1934, rubber growers agreed on a limitation plan to keep prices up. The task of coordinating supply and demand was turned over to the international committee. The growers' association includes members in British Malaya, Netherland East India, Ceylon, British Borneo, French Indo-China and British India.

GRAIN CO-OP. DISSOLVED Stockholders of the National Grain Corporation voted yesterday to dissolve the huge grain-marketing co-operative and in its stead set up area and regional corporations to "carry on without interruption" its program. W. C. Horne, Postoria, Ohio, president of the corporation, said the corporation, sponsored by the Federal Farm Board in 1929 and financed principally with Government funds, would be liquidated. (Associated Press.)

HERTY PAPER FOUNDATION The Georgia Senate yesterday passed a measure to create the Herty Foundation for the promotion of forestry and pulp paper industrial development. The bill provides for the appointment of five trustees by the Governor to take over the experimental plant and laboratory at Savannah which was developed by Dr. Charles H. Herty. The foundation would be authorized to accept donations from any State, corporations or individuals to be used in experiments for the development of industries using pine pulp as raw material. (New York Times.)

Farm Sales At Peak With local farmers creating a steady demand in the farm real estate market during 1937, the 12 Federal land banks sold 15,280 farms, slightly exceeding the figure for 1936, the previous peak year. This was shown recently in a statement by Deputy Governor F. F. Hill of the Farm Credit Administration. Sales in 1937 amounted to \$37,305,652 compared with \$35,227,778 during the previous year. "The demand for farm land apparently increased somewhat during the year as indicated by the large volume of sales, larger cash down payments, and slightly higher per unit prices," Deputy Governor Hill commented. "Most of the bank-owned farms were sold to bona fide farmers who expect to reside on the property and make a living there. The demand for family sized properties is the most significant factor in the farm real estate market; and this is a favorable indication for the future of farm ownership. (FCA, No. 9-17.)

Senate, Jan. 24 The Senate continued debate on the antilynching bill (H.R. 1507) (pp. 1312-1350).

The Senate Committee on Civil Service reported with amendment (S.Rept. 1311) the resolution (S.Res. 198) to investigate the administration and operation of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1923 (submitted by Mr. Ellender on November 18, 1937) and the resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate (p. 1286).

Mr. McKellar addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Bridge's criticism of the Tennessee Valley Authority last Tuesday in a speech before the Senate (pp. 1287-1312).

*

House, Jan. 24 Messrs. Woodrum and Gifford addressed the House, favoring economy in Government expenditures (pp. 1268-1276).

Mr. Lemke inserted in the Record material collected by Mr. Edward E. Kennedy, of the Washington Farmers' Service, which favors enactment of legislation "to make restitution to hog producers of the unjustly exacted processing taxes on hogs" (pp. 1260-1264).

The House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation reported with amendment H.J.Res. 543, to authorize an appropriation for the survey for the transmountain diversion of waters for irrigation, domestic and industrial purposes,* * * Colorado (H.Rept. 1710) (p. 1283).

The House received from the President a supplemental estimate of of appropriations(\$19,700,000) for payments to Federal land banks and to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation on account of reductions in interest rates on mortgages under the provisions of the act of July 22, 1937; referred Committee on Appropriations (p. 1282) (H.Doc. 486).

*The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported with amendments the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 571) making appropriations available for administration of the Sugar Act of 1937 and for crop production and harvesting loans (S.Rept. 1312) (p. 1236).

(Cong. cont.)

Items of particular interest in the appendix: statement by Senator Thomas of Utah explaining the international sugar treaty (pp. 1354-1357); article by Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, opposing the wages-hours bill (inserted by Mr. McNary) (pp. 1357-1359); extension of remarks by Mr. Treadway giving his views on the tariff question (pp. 1362-1363); address by Mr. Whittington before Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association, January 19, "The Next Step in Flood Control in the Lower Mississippi Valley" (pp. 1363-1364); extension of remarks of Mr. Stefan, "We Must Safeguard the Market for American Fats and Oils Produced from Cotton, Beef, Hogs, and Sheep" (pp. 1365-1366); extension of remarks of Mr. Dockweiler, "Reforestation in Southern California" (pp. 1369-1370); address by Mr. Whittington before National Rivers and Harbors Congress, January 20, "National Flood Control" (pp. 1371-1374). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance).

Pine for O. K. Armstrong, writing in the Country Gentleman
Paper (February) on "Pine Into Paper" reports that "the South-
 ern Pine Pulpwood Industry has imposed upon itself cut-
ting and conservation rules that call for intelligent reforestation,
protection of young trees and a systematic harvesting of the crop of
young logs that preserves the sources of supply. The program is tied
up closely with that of Federal and state governments to encourage
the most productive use of land and conservation of natural resources.
The industry's cutting and conservation rules are written into every
contract with a seller of pine, binding him also to preserve his assets."

People on The January issue of Rural America contains as its
the Land leading article "The People on the Land" by Dwight San-
 derson, Cornell University (address at the National
Rural Forum). The concluding paragraphs say: "I believe that in the
future we shall have a larger proportion of the population on the land
in this country than at present. The increase will not come chiefly
in the farm owner class, but in those who are part-time farmers or liv-
ing on the land as a preferred place of residence, or as farm laborers.
We have tended to think of rural progress in terms of improving the con-
ditions of life of the average farm owners, and although they will al-
ways be the leaders and will set the standards of culture of their com-
munities, unless more attention is given to the advancement of those
who are not owners, or who are owners of small subsistence farms, we
shall tend to develop a landed gentry and a rural proletariat...Because
rural population and wealth are drained to cities, and because cities
are dependent upon the country not only for a renewal of their popula-
tion and its vitality, but for those ideas and attitudes which come from
the realistic relations of rural people with their natural environment,
there is every reason why the present trend toward the development of
national and state policies for the maintenance and improvement of rural
life should be continued..."

Wildlife Field & Stream (January) says: "Sometime during
Conference March federal announcement will set aside the first
 National Wildlife Week, designed to bring home to the
people at large the importance of restoring and conserving the country's
wildlife resources and their environment. The program will be given
a rousing start during sessions of the Third Annual North American
Wildlife Conference, scheduled February 14 to 17 at Baltimore. Some
3,000 persons...will convene. The National Wildlife Federation, formed
last year, will hold its convention along with that of the conference
proper...In addition to attracting conservation workers from all parts
of this country, the conference will also draw sizable delegations
from Canada and Mexico."

TVA Fertilizer The 60 tons of triple-superphosphate sent into New
Proves Worth Hampshire by the Tennessee Valley Authority and used
 experimentally on 600 acres of pasture and haylands,
gave state farmers \$2 for every \$1 spent for the fertilizer last year,
says J. L. Haddock, extension agronomist at the University of New
Hampshire. Since the results of the 1937 application will continue
for at least three more years, the 83 farmers who ran experimental
plots with the high-test superphosphate will probably reap over \$4
for every \$1 invested in this plant food, Haddock points out. The
average return for \$4 spent in superphosphate in all 10 counties of the
state totaled nearly \$8, while experiments in Belknap County showed
that for every \$4 spent for this plant food \$18 returned. These first
year's results show a possibility of a considerable saving in the use
of concentrated fertilizers, Haddock said. The ordinary superphosphate
on the market in New Hampshire contains but 16 or 20 percent phosphoric
acid. The TVA superphosphate carried over 43 phosphoric acid, had
practically no sulphur or gypsum, and was almost completely soluble.
The TVA plant food was applied to the soils at the rate of 200 pounds
to the acre. The farmers who cooperated with the New Hampshire Experi-
ment Station applied the superphosphate either in seeding down or in
top dressing. The agronomist reports that the greatest returns in
last year's results were obtained on new seeding but that yields from
top dressing also showed some gains when the superphosphate was applied.
(Manchester Union, January 18.)

Styles in "Dairy building styles are changing," says M. A.
Dairy Houses George in Capper's Farmer (February). "...The old type
 group consists of a huge barn with bulging roof to add
mow capacity, a milk house and one or more silos as needs demand. The
new type group is composed of a 1-story, fireproof barn, a milk house
conveniently located, a hay keeper for chopped roughage and the neces-
sary silos. The hay chopper has made the change feasible. Owners
have long recognized the mow of loose hay as one of the farm's greatest
fire hazards but they saw no practical way to eliminate it. Some of
them made the lower story of the barn fireproof by using stone, brick,
tile or concrete for foundation walls and concrete for ceiling and hay-
mow floor..."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 19

Section 1

January 27, 1938

FARM BILL AGREEMENT

Chairman Smith of the Senate Committee on Agriculture said yesterday that conferees had agreed to limit administrative costs of the new farm program to 3 percent of the sums available and to pay \$1,800,000 to members of a 1933 government cotton pool. Members of the joint Senate and House committee which is trying to reconcile differences in the farm bills passed by each branch said they were in agreement on all major provisions. In placing a limit on administrative expenses, the group followed the Senate bill provision, limiting expenditures to 1 percent at headquarters here and 2 percent in the field. (Associated Press.)

RECIPROCAL TRADE PACTS

A trade treaty between the United States and Great Britain, in the hands of which nations lies "the power of initiative" in leading the world in removal of trade barriers, "would tend to reduce the barriers to trade over a large part of the world," J. A. McLeod, president, said last night at the 106th annual meeting of the Bank of Nova Scotia, says a Halifax report by the Canadian Press. "Now that the recovery in trade appears for the moment to have been interrupted," he continued, "it is more important than ever that further steps should be taken to lower the barriers which still obstruct the flow of goods from one country to another."

MEXICAN TARIFFS

"Washington's unfavorable reaction to Mexico's establishment of frankly prohibitive tariffs, as expressed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, has overshadowed another and probably more important reaction in the home economic field that threatens to upset the alleged purpose of the new trade barriers," reports Frank L. Kluckhohn in a Mexico City cable to the New York Times. "Reliable banking circles report that during the past two days dollar buying has increased considerably as the result of Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez's reiterated assertions that the tariff move was necessary to save the peso...."

MIDWESTERN WEATHER

Subnormal precipitation and a dearth of moisture in the soil conditions comparable to the winters preceding the 1934-36 drought, confronted farmers yesterday in a dozen Midwestern States, says a press report from Chicago. There is urgent need for moisture in nearly all areas west of the Mississippi River and some parts of Illinois, a survey disclosed yesterday. Already, because of a deficiency of rainfall, farmers in Western Oklahoma, Kansas and Eastern New Mexico are beginning to despair of producing a wheat crop.

Grasshopper Outbreaks Grasshoppers may cause more trouble in 1938 than in 1937, according to extensive surveys recently completed by the Department in cooperation with the entomologists of 24 Western States. Last summer and fall were favorable to grasshoppers. The surveys, reports Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, show that large numbers of eggs were laid and that more serious and widespread outbreaks are likely this year than during 1937 in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. In the other seven states surveyed--California, Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Nevada and Washington--prospects are for about the same amount of infestation as occurred in 1937, or somewhat less.

Glucose Saves Ewes "Sheep raisers who heretofore have been helpless against the so-called pregnancy disease, or lambing paralysis, of ewes now have the possibility of saving a large percentage of affected animals during the current lambing season through the use of a new glucose treatment which has been experimented with and is being recommended by animal pathologists of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois," says F. J. Keilholz, extension editor, University of Illinois, in Country Gentleman (February). "Repeated injections of glucose, started as soon as ewes show signs of the disorder, are employed. So promising is the treatment that in Illinois the necessary glucose is being supplied in limited amounts to flock owners through their local veterinarian in an effort to cut down heavy losses from what heretofore has been looked upon as an incurable disease. Lambing paralysis is believed to be caused by improper feeding, but the glucose treatment has given favorable results in the early stages of the disorder when correct feeding methods fail..."

Glue from the Farm Firman E. Bear, "The Roving Farm Scientist", in the Country Home Magazine (February) says: "It may not be long until carpenters will swap their hammers and nails for gluepots and brushes. The perfection of plywood and the demands of modern builders of everything from barns to airplanes have sent the glue business into a forward dash. And new uses for old farm crops have been created by this speeding industry. Milk in the form of casein rides the skies. Airplane designers, in search of materials which would combine the greatest possible weight, hit upon glue made from milk as a light joining material which would stand the strain of rain, vibration and freezing. Sweet potatoes, soybeans and peanuts go into the glue used by wood technicians who have recently developed a process for gluing, pressing and molding small strips of wood into superstrong arches for barns, bridge spans and other kinds of heavy support timbers...Glue originating on the farm is finding its way back to the farm in the form of plywood used in the construction of prefabricated houses, barns, garages, and chicken houses, all made in the factory and shipped complete, ready to be set up."

✓ Tung Oil Dr. J. C. Robert, director of the Mississippi branch
Orchards experiment station at Poplarville, advises caution in
 the development of the tung oil industry recently, says
a report in the New Orleans Times Picayune (January 21). Dr. Roberts
said a good way to lose money is to go into the tung oil business with-
out first selecting land that has been tested for suitability. He
listed these requirements for successful tung oil production: proper
soil, trees of superior merit, suitable fertilizer, scientific culture
and correct climatic conditions. He said tung trees have a long tap
root which is equal to the height of a 3-year-old tree. Many persons
from the North have gone back there disillusioned and "broke" after
having plunged into the tung oil business, Dr. Robert said.

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching
Jan. 25 bill (H.R. 1507) (pp. 1408-1442). Mr. Barkley asked
 unanimous consent for consideration of H.J.Res. 571,
providing appropriations for administration of the Sugar Act of 1937,
and for crop loans, and Mr. Wagner asked unanimous consent for con-
sideration of the conference report on H.R. 8730, to amend the National
Housing Act, with the intention of laying aside the antilynching bill
temporarily, but Mr. Connally objected to these requests (p. 1438).
A motion signed by 17 Senators was made, which would close debate on
the antilynching bill (p. 1442). According to the Senate's rules, a
vote will be taken on this motion Thursday, January 27.

Messrs. Wheeler, Wagner and Davis were appointed Senate conferees
on S. 1077, to amend the act creating the Federal Trade Commission
(relating, among other things, to control over false advertising of
foods, drugs, etc.) (p. 1441).

(House, Jan. 25.)

Mr. Hook addressed the House in opposition to the McNary-Boileau
amendment to the farm bill (H.R. 8505). relating to the dairy indus-
try. He requested that the conferees on the bill insert a provision
which would not make the amendment effective unless the Secretary of Agriculture
should find that its enforcement were necessary (pp. 1399-1401).

Mr. Maverick spoke in favor of the proposed investigation of the
Tennessee Valley Authority. (pp. 1398-1399).

Mr. Lambertson spoke very briefly, opposing the item veto provi-
sion (p. 1385).

Items of particular interest in the appendix: debate between
James Roosevelt and Rep. Pettengill on reorganization of the Govern-
ment departments (inserted by Mr. Byrd) (pp. 1445-1448); extension of
remarks of Mr. Cochran entitled, "Reorganization of Government Depart-
ments and Agencies as Recommended by the House Select Committee on
Reorganization Does Not Embrace All the Suggestions of the President's

Committee on Administrative Management" (pp. 1449-1451); survey of work done by State Department on trade agreements program (inserted by Mr. Daly) (pp. 1457-1459); radio address by Mr. Lea January 21, "The Federal Government and Modernized Highways" (pp. 1459-1460); extension of remarks of Mr. Gehrman on "Why It Would be Unfair to Reduce Federal Highway Aid at this Time" (pp. 1462-1463); editorial in the Bergen Evening Record, Bergen, N.J., relating to the food and drug bill and requesting that its provisions be strengthened (inserted by Mr. Kenny) (p. 1476). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Half Million "Sportsmen, conservationists and others bought for Duck Stamps 603,623, Federal migratory bird hunting stamps at \$1 each during the year ended June 30, 1937," says an editorial in Hunter-Trader-Trapper (February). "Sales of last year's stamps--the third in an annual series--exceeded those of the previous year by 150,000, and almost equaled the record sale of 635,000 set by the first stamp. Total sales of the last three years amount to 1,686,828. Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin and California led all states last year in the sale of these stamps...This year's hunting stamp went on sale at post offices on July 1 and may be obtained until June 30, 1938. Many persons write to the Survey asking how stamps of earlier years can be obtained and are informed that the post offices can sell stamps only for the current year as the law requires that on June 30 all stocks remaining on hand must be destroyed..."

Straw The Farmers' Digest (February) reprints "Straw
Silos Silos", by Lloyd Redd, from the Farm Journal. It says:
"Good silage is coming out of a baled straw silo on James S. Spangler's farm, Henry County, Missouri. Spangler, one of Henry County's biggest feeders, put 300 tons of Atlas sorgo silage in silos built of baled straw last summer. After leveling the ground and marking a circle with peg and string, Spangler laid the bales flat to make silo walls. Around each layer of bales he put a hoop of number 9 wire twisted tight...After the first ring of bales (17 to the ring) was laid on the ground, the joints of each succeeding ring were made to break in the middle of a bale in the ring below. The silos are 30 bales high...Three men could build one of these silos 16 feet in diameter and 30 bales high in a half day...The straw was eaten readily by cattle after being used for silo walls; the silage juice seems to make it more palatable..."

Lespedeza Lespedeza sericea, a tall-growing perennial that
Sericea was a stranger to most farmers a year ago, is proving to be a valuable asset in conserving the soil on their farms, according to R. H. Morrish, regional agronomist of the Soil Conservation Service. "Lespedeza sericea is particularly valuable for controlling erosion on critical slopes within cultivated fields, where it is being used in perennial strips," Morrish said. (Nashville Banner, January 22.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 20

Section 1

January 28, 1938

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA Strained trade relations which have existed for nearly two years between this country and Australia were restored to normal yesterday, the State Department announced. Australia was restored to the list of countries entitled to receive most-favored-nation treatment and generalization of concessions granted in all reciprocal trade agreements the United States may negotiate. Since August 1, 1936, Australia has been listed, with Germany, as a country the products of which should not be accorded generalization of benefits. This listing was made by President Roosevelt under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act. (Press.)

FOOD EXPORTS INCREASE Exports of foodstuffs from the United States during 1937 increased 38 percent over 1936, the Department of Commerce announced yesterday. The exports totaled \$279,000,000 in value compared to \$202,000,000 for 1936, while imports on foodstuffs increased from \$735,000,000 in 1936 to \$853,000,000 in 1937, the report said. The gain in exports of foodstuffs in the last two months of the year was 150 percent over the same period of the preceding year, the principal items of export in the closing months being grains and grain products. (Press.)

FREIGHT RATES ON FOODSTUFFS South Dakota asked the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday to exempt essential food products from any freight-rate increases. The state, through Herman L. Bode, Assistant Attorney General, filed a brief in connection with the railroads' pending application for a general increase of 15 percent in freight rates. The brief said "the record clearly proves, when measured by all usual factors," that agriculture was unable "to sustain an increase in transportation charges." (Associated Press.)

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT A report from Ottawa to the New York Times says subjects of interest to the United States were touched upon in the speech read by Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General, at the formal opening of Parliament. He expressed for one thing the hope that it would be possible to submit a new Canadian-American trade treaty to Parliament during the present session.

REORGANIZATION Senate committeemen agreed yesterday to submit to the Senate a new Government Reorganization Bill calling for the appointment by Congress of an Auditor General to replace the present Controller General. Under the original administration bill the President would have appointed this official. (Associated Press.)

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching
Jan. 26 bill (H.R. 1507) (pp. 1481-1524).

The Senate passed H.J.Res. 571, making appropriations available for administration of the Sugar Act of 1937 and for crop production and harvesting loans (pp. 1478-1479). This measure must now be returned to the House for action on two new items which relate to the expenses of the Senate and which were added by the Senate Committee.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported with amendments the Naval Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R. 8993) (S.Rept. 1514).

Mr. Capper inserted in the Record resolutions adopted by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and expressed his belief that these resolutions embody "a constructive and desirable farm program" (pp. 1479-1481).

House, Messrs. Lea, Chapman, Pearson, Wolverton and Reece
Jan. 26 of Tennessee were appointed House conferees on S. 1077,
 to amend the act creating the Federal Trade Commission
(which, among other things, provides for control of false advertising of food, drugs, etc.) (p. 1525). (For list of Senate conferees see proceedings of January 25.)

The House Committee on Appropriations reported the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R. 9181) (H.Rept. 1721). Debate on this bill is expected to begin Thursday, January 27.

Items of particular interest in the appendix: resolution of the Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, urging early enactment of the food and drug bill (inserted by Mr. Kenney) (pp. 1549-1550); extension of remarks of Mr. Burdick, "There Is No American Market for Farm Products" (p. 1550). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Divisions Extensive organizational changes within the Bio-
in B.B.S. logical Survey will take effect February 1. "With a
 view to economy of operation, increased efficiency, and
a better coordination of activities," Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief of the Biological Survey, is replacing the Bureau's two present Divisions of Game Management and Migratory Waterfowl, with four divisions--Predator and Rodent Control, Game Management, Wildlife Refuges and Construction and C.C.C. Operations. The changes have been brought about because of greatly increased responsibilities in Federal wildlife administration.

Potatoes in "Bands" "The band method of fertilizing potatoes came out ahead in the Tar Heel state last year in field demonstrations conducted by Extension Horticulturist Lewis P. Watson on early potato farms in the eastern part of the state," says F. H. Jeter, agricultural editor, North Carolina Experiment Station, in the Farm Journal (February). "John C. Broome, near Aurora, applied 2,000 pounds of a 6-6-5 fertilizer per acre. Where he used the band method, his yield was 87 barrels of No. 1 potatoes. He got only 74 barrels where the ordinary drill method of fertilizer application was used. W. N. Hooker got 65 barrels by the band method, as compared with 50 barrels the old way. On Pitt County's prison farm, 2,000 pounds of a 5-7-5 fertilizer was used; banding gave 72.2 barrels, ordinary method only 52.8 barrels. H. C. Ferebee, Camden County, used 2,200 pounds of a 5-7-5 fertilizer; banding gave him 94.8 barrels, the ordinary method, 90 barrels. The band method, briefly, consists of putting the plant food in bands about two inches to the side of the seed piece and a little below the seed level. A combination planter and fertilizer distributor, which not only saved labor but placed the plant food precisely where wanted, was used..."

Cotton Pickers Rural America (January) contains an article on cotton pickers, by Roman L. Horne, of the AAA, from the Report on Technological Trends and National Policy of the National Resources Committee. He says in the concluding paragraph: "Perhaps arrangements can be invented which will help to distribute widely the profits derived from conserving human labor. Many questions which arise may never have to be answered if, as in the case of many improvements, the cotton picker requires decades rather than just a few years to get into common use. Given a long period of introduction the period of readjustment would be longer and individuals actually displaced by this labor-saving device might be absorbed elsewhere."

Introduction of Plants A. J. Bruman (formerly of the Bureau of Plant Industry) is author of "Genetic Aspects of Plant Introduction--An Approach to the Heredity-Environment Problem in Plants" in the February Scientific Monthly. One paragraph says: "Progress has been made in technique for analyzing the genetic constitution of plants as affected by variation in specific elements of the environment. The creation of disease epidemics under more or less controlled temperature and humidity; studies of response to differences in length of day or to extremes of temperature or moisture are examples. There is ample room, however, for further progress in the development of such objective techniques, and this is particularly important to the more efficient use of plant introduction in connection with plant breeding. The breeder in a given environment can evaluate his stocks for that environment. A catalog of the responses of introduced relatives, whether varieties, species or genera, to environmental elements in general should make plant introduction an even more important adjunct to plant improvement."

Medical Charlatans The February issue of Hygeia contains the second of a series of articles on "modern medical charlatans". This one is by Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association. A note says: "To promote the possibilities of protection against quacks, Hygeia continues its work of exposing their chicanery. Future issues will bring such enlightening articles on charlatans as 'Electric and Magnetic Cure-Alls' by Dr. Arthur J. Cramp; 'Dr. William Howard Hay's Dietary System' by Dr. Lewis R. Wolberg; 'Testimonials--Wholesale and Retail' by Dr. Frank J. Clancy and 'Doctors' Minus M.D.'s' by S. R. Winters."

Elm Disease Booklet The Dutch elm disease and the fight which is being made against it to save the more than a billion elms in the United States is described in a 32-page booklet entitled "The American Elm", just published by the American Forestry Association. The booklet sets forth graphically the origin, development and progress of the disease in this country and the campaign now being waged for its eradication. The purpose is to give the public the true facts about the disease and to arouse greater public support of the efforts being made by federal and state agencies to eradicate the disease before it gets out of control. It is being distributed free of charge. (American Forests, February.)

Tariff on British Sugar Imposition of countervailing tariff duties on imports of refined sugar from the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland has been ordered by the U.S. Treasury, says a report in the Wall Street Journal (January 26). The additional duties, invoked because of alleged indirect export bounty payments by the British Government on refined sugar, will become effective on British refined sugar imported or withdrawn from warehouses after 30 days following the order, which is dated January 22. The countervailing duties will be determined by the tariff drawback allowed in Great Britain on the export but will vary from one penny (British) to .17 pence per hundredweight.

Mo. Conservation Commission A plea for public faith in and support of the new Missouri Conservation Commission was voiced recently by Irwin T. Bode, conservation director, says a report in the Kansas City Times (January 20). Missouri was the first state in the Union, he said, which made conservation a part of the state constitution. He said that "we look upon the relationship between the conservation agent and the sportsman just as farmers have come to look upon the relationship between themselves and county farm agents. The conservation agent is to be a counselor to the sportsman."

Nitrogen Record The total world consumption of nitrogen reached a new record of 2,675,000 metric tons in 1936-37, Prof. J. Enrique Zanetti, of Columbia University, says in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. Most of the nitrogen went to agriculture, which used up 2,344,000 tons, setting another new record.